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ABSTRACT

A statistical overview of the educational system in Alberta (Canada) for 1989 is presented. The report includes data and analyses concerning demographics; family and social structure; economy and workforce; early childhood services enrollments and projections; public and separate school enrollments and projections; private school enrollments; special education enrollments; correspondence school registrations and distance education; French minority language education enrollments; second language education enrollments; school personnel; teacher demography and experience; teacher salaries; student to teacher ratio; provincial funding; local funding; school board expenditures; number of diploma examinations written; examination results by gender for grade 12; diplomas awarded by gender and age as well as type of school system; Rutherford Scholarships; student participation/completion rates; major activities of high school graduates; enrollment in postsecondary institutions; public and student satisfaction; and achievement test results for grades 3, 6, and 9. Sixteen data tables, 42 graphs, and 35 appendices are provided. The evaluation form used is included. (TJH)

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Legend

The following abbreviations are used in this publication:

AADAC	Alberta Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission
ABS	Alberta Bureau of Statistics
ACS	Alberta Correspondence School
AFS	Audited Financial Statements
ATA	Alberta Teachers' Association
ASTA	Alberta School Trustees' Association
CMEC	Council of Ministers of Education, Canada
CPI	Consumer Price Index
ECS	Early Childhood Services
ESL	English as a Second Language
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
PTR	Pupil/Teacher Ratio
PCSR	Pupil-Certificated Staff Ratio
SFPF	School Foundation Program Fund
AVC	Alberta Vocational Centre
OECD	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development

Highlights

CONTEXT OF EDUCATION

- Alberta's population continues to increase but at a slower growth rate. The slower growth is due to declining birth rates - from an average of 2.4 children per woman 15 to 45 in 1971 to 1.9 in 1986, and is expected to decline to 1.75 by 2001.

- Alberta's population is aging. It is projected that the 45 and over population in Alberta will increase from 25 per cent in 1986 to 34 per cent of the total population by 2001.

- The percentage of young persons aged 0 - 19 in the total Alberta population is decreasing. It is projected to decrease from 31.5 per cent in 1986 of the total provincial population to 23.1 per cent by 2016.

- More Albertans are living in urban centers than before. By 2001, 86.2 per cent of Alberta's population will reside in urban areas as compared to 79.4 per cent in 1986, and 73.5 per cent in 1971.

- Two-parent families continue to be the majority, 88.2 per cent in 1982. However, there has been a steady increase in the proportion of lone-parent families rising from 6 per cent in 1961 to 9 per cent to 1981, and 11.8 per cent by 1986. In addition, 82.3 per cent of lone-parent families are headed by women.

- There is an increase in the number of divorces in Alberta. As well, the number of marriages has increased, but has declined in recent years. An increasing proportion of marriages involve individuals who have been divorced.

- The number of out-of-wedlock births in Alberta is increasing. The out-of-wedlock births represented 18 per cent of all births in Alberta in 1986, as compared to 10 per cent in 1976. Teen pregnancies are 37 per cent higher than the national average.

- The number of offences committed by young persons aged 12-17 years, and charged under the Young Offenders Act is increasing. Most are charged with residential break-ins and thefts under $1,000.

- The forecast for the Alberta economy is for 2 per cent growth. However, high interest rates will decrease economic activity and slow growth. Alberta's 1986 GDP (Gross Domestic Product) was at the lowest point in 15 years. In 1987, Alberta's economy recovered from the economic slowdown of 1986 and grew by 4.4 per cent.

- Alberta has the highest labour force participation rate in Canada. Alberta's women are the most active in the labour force in Canada rising from 57.1 per cent in 1980 to 63.9 per cent in 1988.

- As the economy recovers, even slowly, unemployment is expected to decline from the 8.1 per cent recorded in July 1988. However, youth will continue to have a 4 to 5 percentage points higher rate of unemployment.

EDUCATIONAL INPUTS/RESOURCES

- ECS (Early Childhood Services) enrollment in Alberta's public and separate schools has increased steadily since 1973-74. In 1988-89, 33,773 children were enrolled, an increase of 5.2 per cent from 1987-88. This growth is partly due to greater participation in pre-school programs, and partly to an increase in the number of four- and five-year-olds in Alberta's population.

- In 1988-89, 430,725 students were enrolled in public and separate elementary /secondary schools, an increase of 1.6 per cent from 1987-88. Enrollment in Grades 1-9 increased, while Grades 10-12 enrollment declined slightly.

- Private school enrollment and the number of operating private schools have more than doubled since 1978-79. There were 134 private schools with 13,430 students in 1988-89, as compared to 60 schools and 5,508 students in 1978-79.

- The number of students registered in Alberta Correspondence School (ACS) courses has doubled since 1965-66, from 14,934 students in 1965-66 to 30,380 students in 1988-89. Over 90 per cent of the total ACS student registration was at the senior high level.

- French minority language education enrollment has increased since 1983-84. In 1988-89, 2,307 students were enrolled in French minority language programs, ECS to Grade 12. This represents an increase of 10.3 per cent from 1987-88, and 118.5 per cent from 1983-84.

- Participation in second language education has been rising steadily. In 1988-89, 26,038 students were enrolled in French Immersion Programs, an increase of 8.1 per cent over 1987-88. Between 1987-88 and 1988-89, enrollment in second language courses in Alberta's senior high schools increased by 5.1 per cent, and enrollment in English as a Second Language (ESL) programs increased by 26.9 per cent. Various bilingual programs have also shown enrollment increases.

- In 1988-89, 36,727 students were enrolled in special education programs in Alberta's public and separate schools, representing 9.7 per cent of the provincial school population in Grades 1-12 receiving special education programs and services.

Highlights

- The number of teachers (certificated teaching as well as certificated non-teaching administrative staff) in Alberta peaked at 27,306 in 1985-86. Since that year, their numbers have remained relatively stable. In 1988-89, Alberta teachers totalled 27,232, 96 more than the previous year. Since 1980, average teacher salaries, adjusted for inflation, have risen 8.2 per cent.

- In 1988-89, there were 20.7 students per certificated classroom teacher, based on actual classroom teaching time.

- In 1988-89, the total provincial grants for elementary and secondary education were $1.39 billion. This represents an estimated 12.3 per cent of the total budgetary expenditure for the province.

- In 1988-89, total school board operating expenditure was $2.1 billion, an increase of 3.9 per cent over 1987-88. School board operating expenditure per full-time equivalent (FTE) student was $4,773, an increase of 1.7 per cent over 1987-88.

- Over 80 per cent of the students achieved an acceptable level of performance in Grade 3 Social Studies, Grade 6 English language Arts, and Grade 9 Mathematics Achievement Tests.

- The provincial average marks for diploma subjects have increased for high school students in Alberta. In 1983-84, the provincial average of marks for diploma subjects ranged from 60.3 per cent to 65.7 per cent for males, and 62.3 per cent to 65.6 per cent for females. In 1987-88, the average marks for males ranged from 60.4 per cent to 68.1 per cent, and for females, from 63.7 per cent to 71.8 per cent.

EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES/RESULTS

- Between 1981-82 and 1988-89, the total number of students eligible for the Rutherford scholarship in all three grades (10, 11 and 12) increased by 67.3 per cent from 1,531 to 2,562. The total value of the number of awards increased from $3.4 million to $4.9 million, an increase of approximately 45 per cent.

- Between 1978-79 and 1988-89, the participation rate of 14 to 19 year olds in Alberta's public, separate and private school system increased from 56.3 per cent to 62.6 per cent. Participation rate is the total enrollment of 14 to 19 year olds as a proportion of all 14 to 19 year olds in the population.

Highlights

- Well over half (57.9 per cent) of the recent Alberta high school graduates surveyed had continued their education full-time in a post-secondary institution. Another 4 per cent of the graduates entered post-secondary institutions on apart-time basis and 10.4 per cent had returned to high school..

- Among the graduates surveyed who continued their education full-time in post-secondary institutions, 44.9 per cent were attending universities, 39.3 per cent were in colleges (including technical institutions), 7.2 per cent were in other types of Alberta schools, and 8.6 per cent were attending post-secondary institutions outside the province.

- Over half of recent Alberta high school graduates surveyed rated the quality of their high school education as good and said it had provided them with useful skills and knowledge for making decisions about their immediate future.

- About 47 per cent of Albertans surveyed believed that Alberta high schools were doing a good job of providing a balanced program. One third believed only a fair or poor job was being done.

- Among the 49 per cent of the respondents who felt they could assess education in Alberta with available information, three-in-five (61 per cent) were satisfied with the quality of education in Alberta.

- Based on a list of characteristics of good schools, the respondents rated schools favourably on characteristics which directly related to the students, and somewhat less favourably on areas involving parents in school activities and plans for improvements.

Foreword

Education in Alberta: Facts and Figures 1989 is intended to present an overview of the educational system in Alberta. This publication contains tables, charts and narratives about data on student enrollments, school finance, teachers, and graduates.

The publication is organized into three parts:

1. Context of Education;
2. Educational Inputs/Resources; and
3. Educational Outcomes/Results.

Context of Education examines, among others, the demographic and social environments within which education takes place. Educational *inputs* include the human and fiscal resources available to the education system; and *outcomes* or *results* are the consequences of schooling on students, and include indicators such as student achievement and participation rates.

The organization of this year's information into these three parts reflects an attempt by Alberta Education to develop a meaningful framework for organizing information about education in the province. This is being presented as a starting point for generating discussion and ideas about how best we should organize our information. For further information about the framework used to organize information, see Alberta Education's *Educational Quality Indicators: Framework for Action 1989*.

In this second edition of *Facts and Figures*, information is presented for the school year 1988-89. Reference to the 1987-88 school year and some historical data is made. Because the first (1988) edition of *Facts and Figures* presented much historical data, this second edition has fewer references to historical data. Instead, the appendix has been expanded to provide complete historical data (where available) for all the sections presented in this edition of *Facts and Figures*.

Education in Alberta: Facts and Figures 1989 was prepared by the Planning and Policy Secretariat, under the supervision of Henry Codjoe and Rosanna Shih with research assistance provided by Pat Cox and Nancy Leung. Special thanks is extended to staff of the following Alberta Education Branches: Finance and Support Services, School Business Administration, Language Services, Student Evaluation and Records, Teacher Certification, Information Services, Communications, Library Services, and the Alberta Correspondence School.

Also, thanks to the Alberta School Trustees' Association, the Alberta Teachers' Association, the Alberta Bureau of Statistics, and the Department of Advanced Education for their valuable assistance.

We encourage feedback on this publication. An "Evaluation Form" is provided at the back for you to submit your response and comments. Further information is available from the Planning and Policy Secretariat.

A summary of these statistics is also available in a pocket-sized folder, *Education in Alberta: Basic Statistics 1989*.

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1. CONTEXT OF EDUCATION

1.1 Our Education System

In Alberta, responsibility for education is shared between the provincial government through the Department of Education, and local school boards. In 1988-89, there were 143 active school boards with 1,238 school trustees in the province.

In 1988-89, there were a total of 1,524 public and separate schools in the province, of which 23.9 per cent were in Counties (79,877 ECS to Grade 12 students), 21.1 per cent were in School Divisions (69,934 students), 36.6 per cent were in Public School Districts (218,590 students), and 16.5 per cent were in Roman Catholic School Districts (85,797 students). The remaining 1.8 per cent were Consolidated Schools, Regional Schools, Roman Catholic Public School Districts, Protestant Separate School Districts and the Department of National Defense (10,300 students). As of September 1988-89, the total student enrollment (ECS to Grades 12) for all public and separate schools in the province was 464,498.

There were 134 private schools in Alberta in 1988-89 with total student enrollment (ECS to Grade 12) of 20,768.

Alberta Education also provides educational programs for Albertans whose educational needs are not met through classroom instruction. The Alberta Correspondence School (ACS) delivers correspondence courses for Grades 1 to 12 in the Alberta curriculum, as well as preparatory courses designed for adult students.

Alberta Education assists school jurisdictions to offer adult basic education programs. Under the School Extension Program, school jurisdictions may offer adult upgrading courses at the grades 1-9 level and high school credit courses for adult students.

Table 1.1
Profile of Public and Separate Elementary-Secondary Education, 1988-89

Type of School Jurisdiction	No. of School Jurisdictions	Schools	FTE Classroom Staff [1]	FTE School Personnel [2]	School Enrollment ECS	Grades 1-12	Total
Counties	30	365	3982.50	4717.89	3,352	76,525	79,877
School Divisions	31	321	3448.10	4037.73	4,277	65,657	69,934
Public Sch. Dist.	28	558	9883.16	12030.28	17,701	200,889	218,590
RCSSD [3]	44	252	3779.78	4612.83	7,497	78,300	85,797
Others [4]	10	28	513.57	619.74	946	9,354	10,300
Total	**143**	**1,524**	**21607.11**	**26018.47**	**33,773**	**430,725**	**464,498**

Notes: 1. Excludes relieving, substitute and intern teachers.
2. All certificated staff, classroom teaching staff as well as administrative staff.
3. RCSSD - Roman Catholic Separate School Districts.
4. Others include Roman Catholic Public School Districts, Protestant Separate School Districts, Consolidates and Regional Districts and Department of National Defense.

Source: Alberta Education.

1.2 Demographic Indicators

Though demographic trends are not subject to rapid and dramatic fluctuations, it is important to recognize those changes which are likely to have long-term implications for Alberta's schools. This section highlights a number of important demographic developments which are likely to affect education in the province.

Population Growth

Over the past thirty years, Alberta's population grew by 1.26 million people, to reach 2.38 million in 1986. The provincial population is expected to grow to 3.28 million by 2016 (Series 5 - medium growth). Alberta's population growth has fluctuated from less than 1 percent in the mid-sixties to a record of 4.5 per cent in 1981. From 1986 to 2016, population growth will average 1.1 per cent (medium series projection). The size and composition of Alberta's population are determined by fertility and mortality rates and patterns of net migration into the province.

Fertility and Mortality Rates

The baby-boom generation (or individuals born from 1947 to 1966), was the result of record birth rates. Fertility rates have declined significantly since 1961. In recent years the rate has declined more slowly, but is projected to continue to decline. The baby-boom generation, during the next few years, will move beyond the peak childbearing years. With relatively fewer women in their childbearing years, combined with low fertility levels, the number of births is projected to taper off. At the same time, the overall population will age. Since 1961, the median age in Alberta has increased by 4 years. The aging will increase the number of deaths in future years. Deaths per 1000 population are projected to rise from 5.7 in 1986 to about 7.0 in 2016 (medium series).

Net Migration

Alberta's international and interprovincial migration have experienced dramatic fluctuations. Annual net migration into the province peaked in 1980-81 with 68,300. Migratory movements between provinces are influenced in both the short and long term by economic factors. In 1986, Alberta experienced a net loss of 39,000 people. It is projected that Alberta will experience a net migration inflow rather than outflow over the next twenty years.

Age Distribution of Provincial Population

Alberta's population will increase, but the age distribution of the population will change considerably in the years to come. Most notable will be the shrinking proportion of those younger than age 45, a projected drop from 75% of the population in 1986 to only 58% by the year 2016 (medium series projection). The 0 to 19 age group, which has the most significant implications for enrollments in kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools, is expected to decrease from 31.5 per cent in 1986 of the total provincial population to 23.1 per cent by 2016.

Rural/Urban Population Distribution

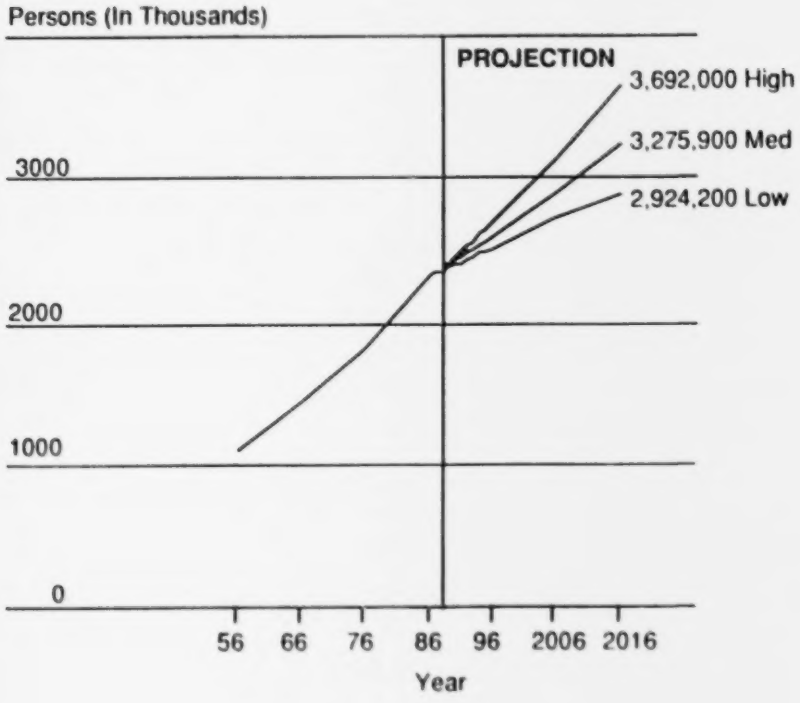
The transition of Alberta's population from rural to urban was substantially accomplished by 1980. In 1951, persons living in urban places of 1,000 or more people accounted for less than half of the provincial population. By 1980, however, it was estimated that about 77 per cent of Alberta's people lived in urban centres. By 2001, urban populations are projected to increase further to 86 per cent.

Student Mobility

Of the 2,133,865 Albertans 5 years of age and over living in Alberta in June 1986:

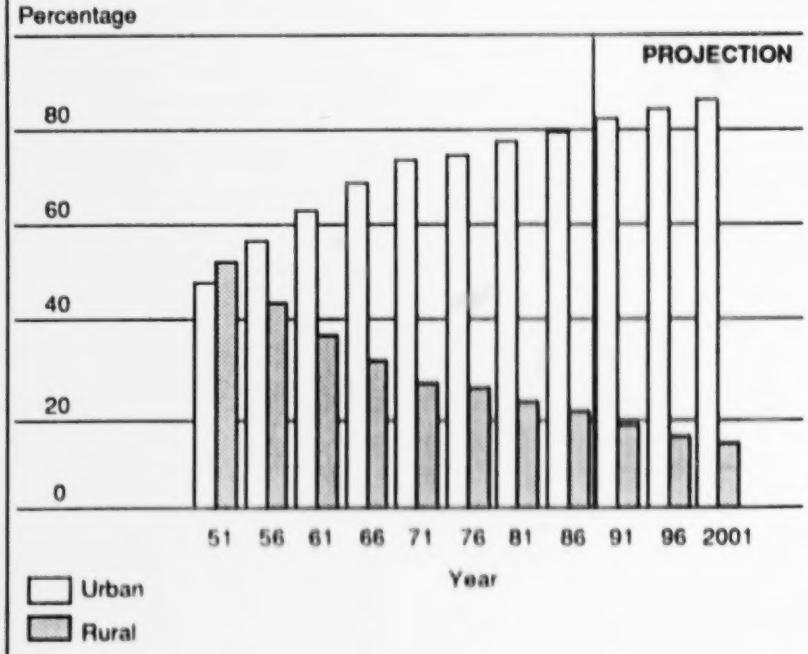
- 48.7 per cent did not move between 1981 and 1986,
- 27.6 per cent moved within the same area,
- 12.3 per cent moved from another part of Alberta,
- 8.3 per cent moved to Alberta from another province, and
- 2.6 per cent moved to Alberta from another country.

Figure 1.2.a
Alberta Population, 1956 to 2016
Lowest, Medium and Highest Growth



Source: Alberta Bureau of Statistics

Figure 1.2.b
Urban/Rural Population Distribution,
Alberta, 1951 to 2001



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 13.4, page 94
Source: Alberta Bureau of Statistics

1.3 Family and Social Structure

Families and Family Size

Although there has been an increase in the number of Albertans in families, (husband-wife with no children at home, husband-wife with children at home, and lone parent with children at home), the number of Albertans not in families has also increased in recent years. Between 1941 and 1986, the number of Albertans in families grew by an average of 4.1 per cent annually, increasing from 687,724 to 1,962,755. During the same period, the number of Albertans not in families grew by an average of 6 per cent per year, increasing from 108,445 to 403,700.

The number of lone-parent families headed by females (82.3 per cent in 1986) has increased at a much faster rate than that of husband-wife families. Lone parent families increased from 5.6 per cent or 17,141 in 1961, to 11.8 per cent of all families, or 72,860 in 1986. Husband-wife families declined from 92.4 per cent, or 282,350, to 88.2 per cent, or 543,465 during the same period.

In 1941, 73 per cent of husband/wife and lone parent families in Alberta had children at home, but by 1986, the proportion of families with children at home had fallen to 67.3 per cent. While the total number of families has increased, the proportion of families with children at home was at its lowest point in 1981.

These trends reflect a general decline in birth and fertility rates. From an average of 3.22 children per woman in 1951, the fertility rate, or the expected births per woman in Alberta, increased to 4.28 in 1956, but has since steadily declined to 1.9 births per woman in 1986. It is expected to decline to 1.75 children in 2001, and to 1.61 children by 2016.

Marriages and Divorces

Since 1971, there has been a steady increase in the number of divorces in Alberta. The number of marriages has declined since 1981. In 1971, 3,656 of Alberta's 318,062 married couples divorced. By 1986, divorces had increased by 156.7 per cent to 9,386. During the same period, marriages rose from 15,614 in 1971, to 21,781 in 1981, and declined to 18,896 in 1986. An increasing proportion of marriages involve individuals who have been divorced.

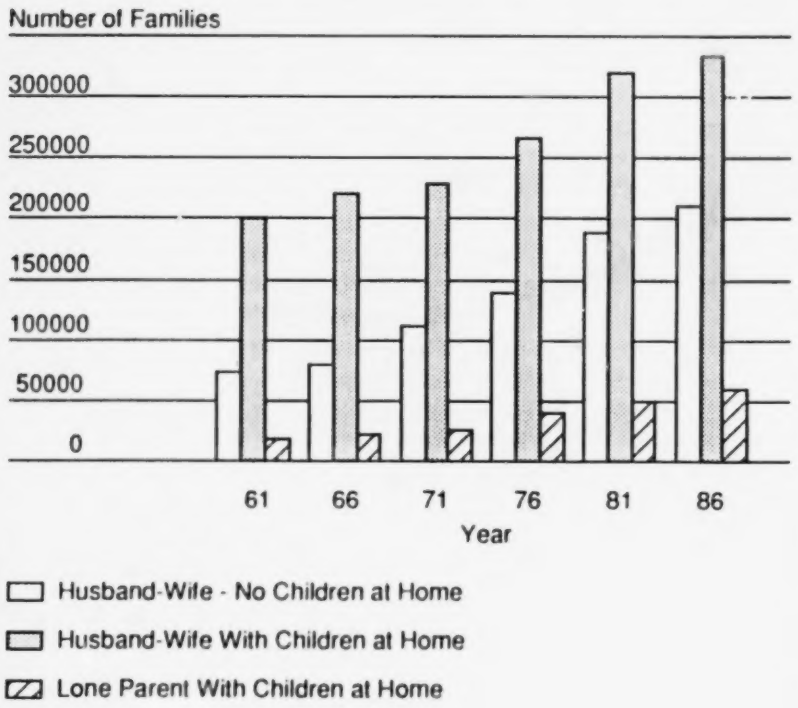
Out-of-Wedlock Births

The number of births to unmarried women aged 10 and over increased from 3,398 in 1976 to 7,969 in 1986, an increase of 134 per cent. Out-of-wedlock births represented 18 per cent of all births in Alberta in 1986, as compared to 10 per cent in 1976. Births to unmarried females as a percentage of all births is highest among females aged 10 to 19 years.

Family Income

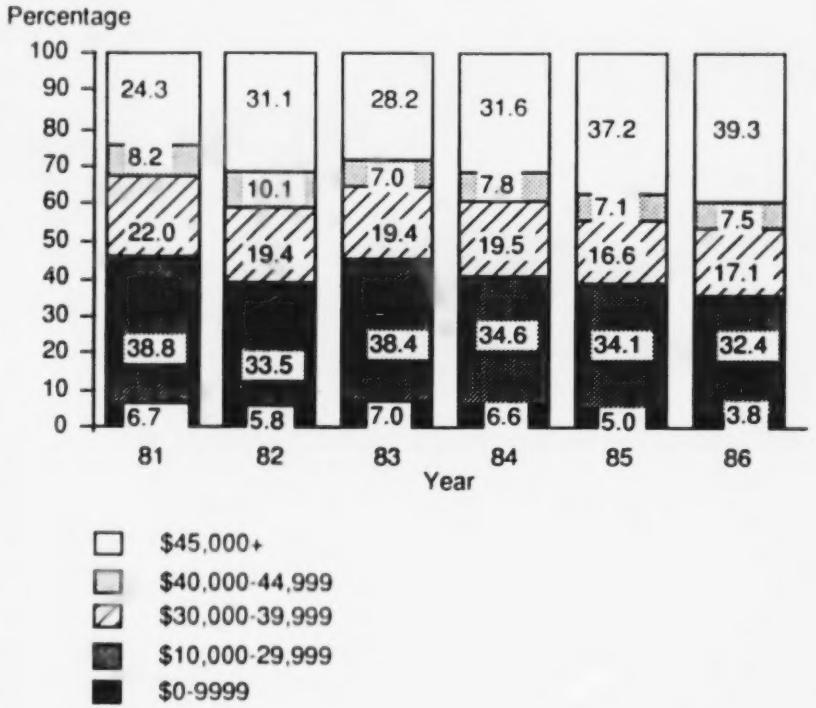
The percentage of Alberta families earning less than $10,000 declined slightly from 6.7 per cent in 1981 to 3.8 per cent in 1986. During the same period, the proportion of Alberta families earning more than $45,000 increased from 24.3 per cent to 39.3 per cent. While family incomes generally increased, the number of children from low income families increased as well. In 1981, the number of children under 16 years of age living in low income families was 69,670 or 11.7 per cent of all children. By 1986, the number of children in low income families increased to 93,640 or 15.6 per cent of all children.

Figure 1.3.a
Families in Alberta by Type,
1961 to 1986



Source: Statistics Canada, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986 Census of Canada.

Figure 1.3.b
Percentage Distribution of Family Income in Alberta,
1981 to 1986



Note: Data for 1983 is for the Prairie Provinces.
Source: Statistics Canada

1.4 Alberta's Youth

Teen Sexuality

A December 1988 report on AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) and sexual attitudes of Canadian teens found that 31 per cent of boys and 21 per cent of girls reported having had sexual intercourse, at least once by Grade 9. By Grade 11, the total rose to 49 per cent for boys, and 46 per cent for girls. In 1985, Alberta Community and Occupational Health reported that one in six Alberta teens was sexually active between the ages of 10 and 14, and 40 per cent to 50 per cent of Alberta teens between 14 to 18 were likely to be sexually active.

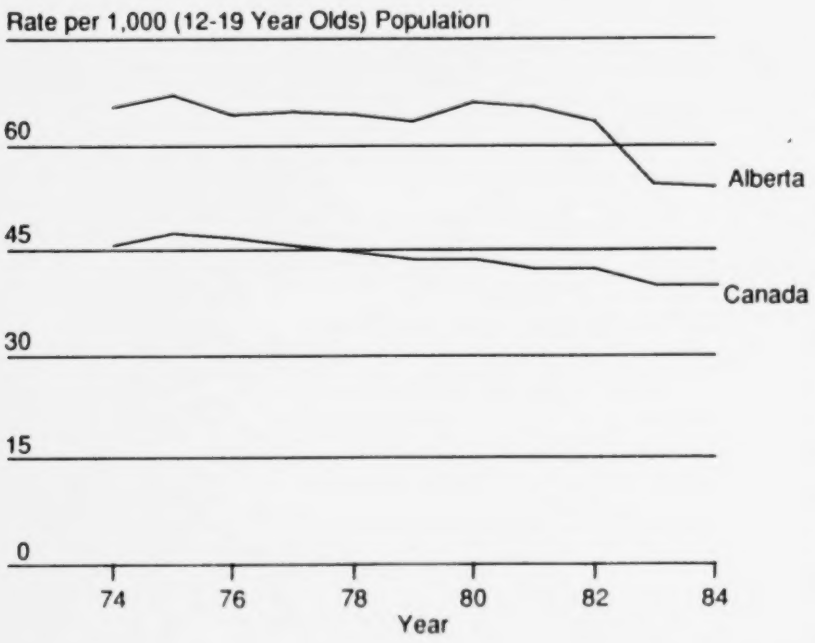
Teen Pregnancy

Alberta female teenagers are more likely to become pregnant than teens in most other Canadian provinces. An Alberta Community and Occupational Health study reports that between 1974 and 1984, the adolescent pregnancy rate (live births plus abortions) was significantly higher in Alberta than the rest of the country. Although from 1974 to 1984 the rate declined by 19.6 per cent in Alberta, and by 17.3 per cent across the country, the Alberta rate remained 36.8 per cent higher than the overall national rate.

Suicides

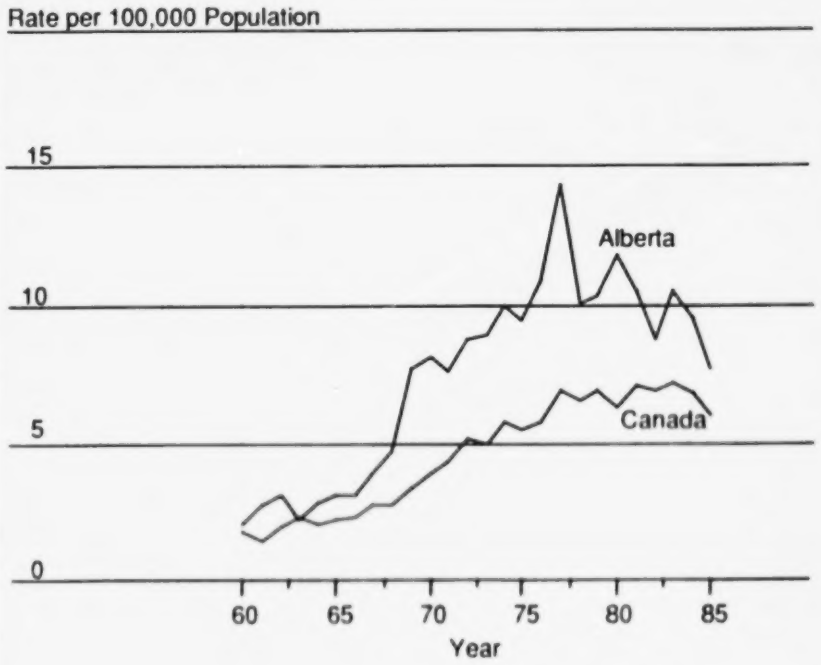
Suicide rates pertaining to the school-age population (10 to 19 years) in Alberta are among the highest in Canada. Between 1960 and 1985, the provincial suicide rate rose from 9.2 to 12.6 per 100,000 total population aged ten years and over. The national rate rose from 7.6 to 12.9 during the same period. In 1960, the suicide rate per 100,000 population for young Albertans aged 15 to 19 years was 4.2. Males have generally higher suicide rate than females in both 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 age groups. In 1960 the suicide rate for Alberta males aged 15 to 19 years was 8.3 per 100,000 population, increasing to 22.9 in 1985. The suicide rate for males aged 10 to 14 decreased from 3.0 in 1961, to 2.3 in 1985.

Figure 1.4.a
Female Adolescent Pregnancy Rate, 12 to 19 Year Olds, Alberta and Canada, 1974-1984



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 16, page 96
Source: Calgary Health Services. *In Trouble... A Way Out: A report of Pregnancy and Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Alberta Teens. (May 1987)*

Figure 1.4.b
Suicide Rates Per 100,000 10 to 19 Year Olds Population, Alberta, 1960 to 1985



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 16, page 96.
Source: Health and Welfare Canada. *Suicide in Canada: A Report of the National Task force on Suicide in Canada.*

1.4 Alberta's Youth (cont'd)

Young Offenders

Between 1985-86 and 1988-89, the number of young persons charged with Federal Statute Offences increased from 8,247 to 9,612, an increase of 16.5 per cent. In 1988-89, 70 per cent of the young persons charged were male between the ages of 14 to 17. Most are charged with residential break-ins and theft under $1,000. On April 1, 1985, the Young Offender Act raised the minimum age of a "young person" under the authority of the Act to 12 years from 7 years of age. The maximum age is 17 years.

Substance Use

Alberta Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission (AADAC) Prevention Program, Benchmark Surveys of Alberta 12 to 17 year olds show that: (1) the proportion who drink alcohol has declined from 55 per cent in 1981 to 43 per cent in 1987; (2) the proportion who smoke daily has remained relatively stable from 19.9 per cent in 1981 to 19.6 per cent in 1987; (3) the proportion who use marijuana has declined significantly from 25.1 per cent in 1981 to 12.9 per cent in 1986.

Figure 1.4.c
Substance Use: Alcohol, by Adolescents, 12 to 17 Year Olds, Alberta, 1981 to 1987

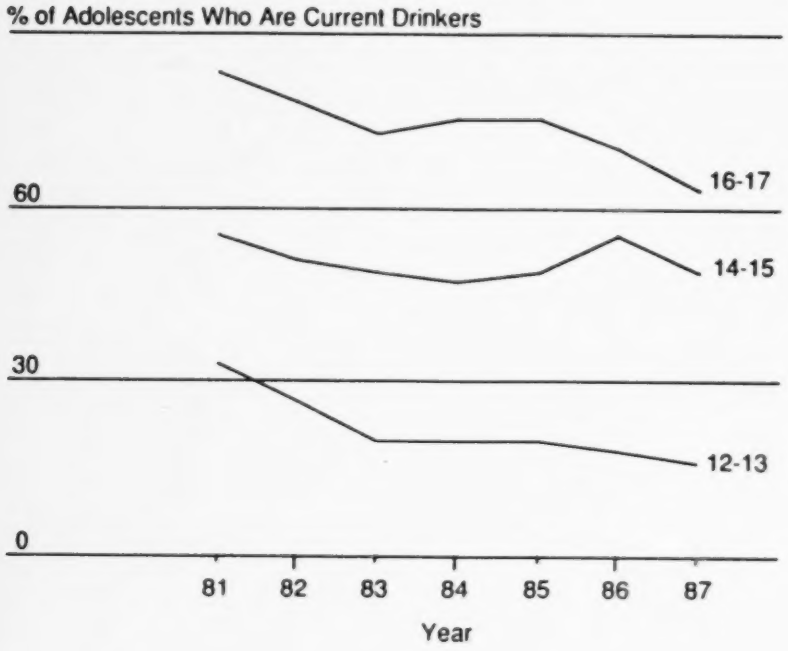


Figure 1.4.d
Substance Use: Cigarettes, by Adolescents, 12 to 17 Year Olds, Alberta, 1981 to 1987

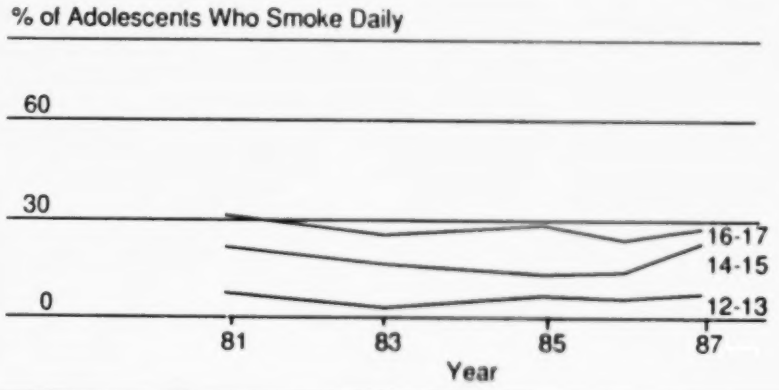
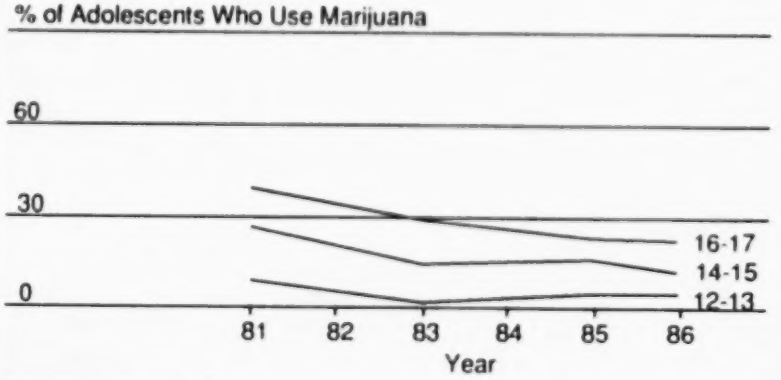


Figure 1.4.e
Substance Use: Marijuana, by Adolescents, 12 to 17 Year Olds, Alberta, 1981 to 1986



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 17, page 97.
Source: AADAC, Prevention Program, Benchmark Surveys.

1.5 Economy and Workforce

The forecast for the Alberta economy is a slow economic growth, averaging about 2 per cent within the next five years. Continuing high interest rates, however, could slow growth further. The economy of Alberta has changed considerably during the past 30 years, with the shift from the agricultural sector toward the service sector.

Gross Domestic Product

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is an indicator of overall economic performance. The growth in the Alberta GDP exceeded that of Canada up to 1982, when it started to lag behind. Since 1982, the growth in Alberta's GDP has been at its lowest in 15 years, and matches a related decline in the growth of the country's GDP. Improvement occurred in 1985 when the growth in Alberta's GDP closely matched that of Canada, but the decline in the price of oil in 1986 contributed to a 10.5 per cent drop in the Alberta figure. In 1987, Alberta's economy recovered from the economic slowdown of 1986 and grew by 4.4 per cent. The price of oil continues to be a major economic factor in Alberta's economy.

Labour Force

Alberta has the highest labour force participation rate in Canada. Except for a decline in 1983 due to economic recession, the participation rate has risen steadily, reaching 72.4 per cent in 1988, compared to 70.9 per cent in 1980. The increase in the total participation rate is explained by the large rise in the female participation rate, which rose from 57.1 per cent in 1980 to 63.9 per cent in 1988. In contrast, the male participation rate has fallen from 84.3 per cent in 1980 to 81.1 per cent in 1988. Rising female participation is largely due to the increase in the participation rate for married women: from 53.6 per cent in 1980, to 64.4 per cent in 1988. The rise in the participation rate reflects not only a return to the work force of women whose children have left home or are in school, but also the entry into the workforce of women with pre-school age children. For example, the participation rate of women with pre-school age children has risen from 42.7 per cent in 1980 to 59.4 per cent in 1987.

Employment

Employment has been increasing by an annual average of nearly one per cent since 1981, reflecting the impact of the 1983 recession. In 1988, employment was up 3.5 per cent over the previous year. Almost all net employment growth has been in community, business and personal services, and wholesale and retail trade. A high proportion of employment growth has also occured in managerial and professional occupations, with their share of total employment rising from 23.9 per cent to 29.0 per cent between 1981 and 1986. Part-time employment has also grown rapidly. Between 1975 and 1988, part-time employment increased from 12.3 per cent to 15.5 per cent of total employment. Women account for over 70 per cent of all part-time workers in Alberta.

Unemployment

During the economic boom times of the late 1970s and early 1980s, the unemployment rate ranged from a low of 3.8 per cent in 1981, to a high of 4.7 per cent in 1978. With the recession in 1981, the unemployment rate started to rise, reaching a record high of 11.1 per cent in 1984. As the economy recovered, unemployment declined to 8.0 per cent in 1988. Youth unemployment rates significantly exceed those of older age groups. In 1988, the unemployment rate for Albertans aged 15 to 19 years was 13.6 per cent, compared to 11.7 per cent for 20 to 24 year olds.

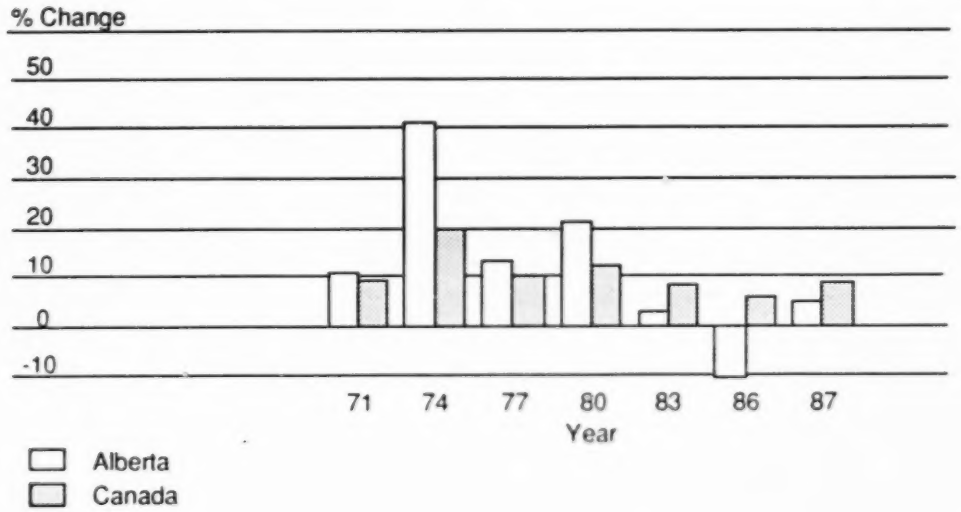
Detailed demographic, family, and economic information can be obtained from the two Alberta Education publications available at the Planning and Policy Secretariat, *Education in Alberta: Some Major Societal Trends*, and *Education in Alberta: A Compendium of Education and Social Statistics*.

Table 1.5
Main Components of the Labour Market, Alberta, 1980 to 1988

	Working Age Population (Age 15+)	Labour Force Participation Rates (%) Male	Female	Total	Labour Force (in 000's)	Employment (in 000's)	Employment Population Ratio (%)	Unemployment (in 000's)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Youth 15-19 Unemployment Rate (%)
1980	1,579	84.3	57.1	70.9	1,120	1,078	68.3	42	3.7	8.7
1981	1,657	85.1	59.0	72.3	1,197	1,151	69.5	46	3.8	9.1
1982	1,711	83.7	58.7	71.4	1,221	1,127	65.9	94	7.7	15.4
1983	1,726	83.0	59.6	71.4	1,233	1,102	63.9	131	10.6	19.1
1984	1,725	82.7	61.1	71.9	1,241	1,104	64.0	138	11.1	17.8
1985	1,736	82.4	61.4	71.9	1,249	1,124	64.7	125	10.0	19.6
1986	1,755	81.9	62.5	72.2	1,266	1,142	65.1	124	9.8	17.9
1987	1,763	81.2	62.8	72.0	1,268	1,147	65.0	122	9.6	17.2
1988	1,781	81.1	63.9	72.4	1,290	1,187	66.0	103	8.0	13.6

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Annual*, Catalogue 71-529.

Figure 1.5
Percentage Change in Gross Domestic Product (at Market Prices), Alberta and Canada, 1971 to 1987



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 14, page 95.
Sources: Alberta Bureau of Statistics, "Alberta Economic Accounts, 1987"; Alberta Gross Domestic Product (1988), Preliminary Estimates, January 1988.

2.1 Early Childhood Services Enrollments and Projections

- *In 1988-89, 7.2 per cent of Alberta's total enrollment in public and separate schools was in ECS.*
- *Public and separate ECS enrollments increased 5.2 per cent from 32,090 in 1987-88 to 33,773 in 1988-89.*

In 1988-89, Early Childhood Services (ECS) enrollment in the public and separate school systems was 33,773 students. This was an increase of 5.2 per cent from 1987-88. ECS enrollment in Alberta public and separate schools has increased steadily since 1973-74.

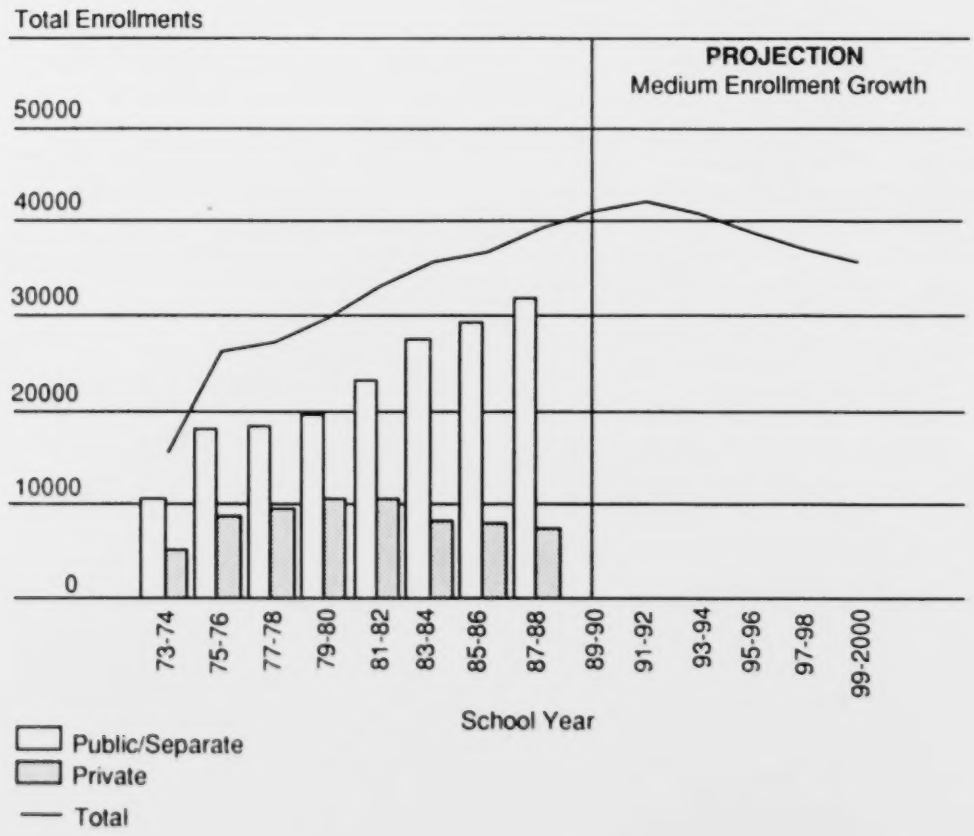
ECS enrollment in privately operated programs was 7,338 in 1988-89, a decrease of 6.7 per cent from the previous year. ECS enrollment in Alberta private schools has declined since 1981-82.

It should be noted that government sponsorship of the ECS programs began in 1972 and, as a result, some of the spectacular ECS growth in Alberta's public and separate schools can be attributed to the increased availability of this program. From 1973-74 to 1981-82, ECS enrollment increased from 10,661 to 23,244, or 118.0 per cent, despite the fact that the population of 5 year olds increased by only 17.7 per cent over the same period.

Concurrent with the rise in ECS enrollment is the rise in the labour force of women. The labour force participation rate of women increased from 44.4 per cent in 1971 to 58.2 per cent in 1981. Mothers working outside the home may have contributed to the rising level of ECS enrollment and may continue to affect this level in the future.

Total ECS enrollments (public/separate/private) in the province will increase to 42,613 in 1991-92 from the 1988-89 level of 41,111, but decline thereafter. A drop in enrollment is expected primarily because of the continuing decrease in fertility among women of prime childbearing age (20 to 29 years). Total fertility rates have dropped from 2.4 births per woman aged 15 to 49 in 1971, to 1.9 in 1986. This rate will drop to 1.6 by 2016.

Figure 2.1
Actual and Projected
Early Childhood Services
Enrollments (Public/Separate/Private),
1973-74 to 1999-2000



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 1, page 74.
Source: Alberta Education.

2.2 Grades 1 to 12 Public and Separate School Enrollments and Projections

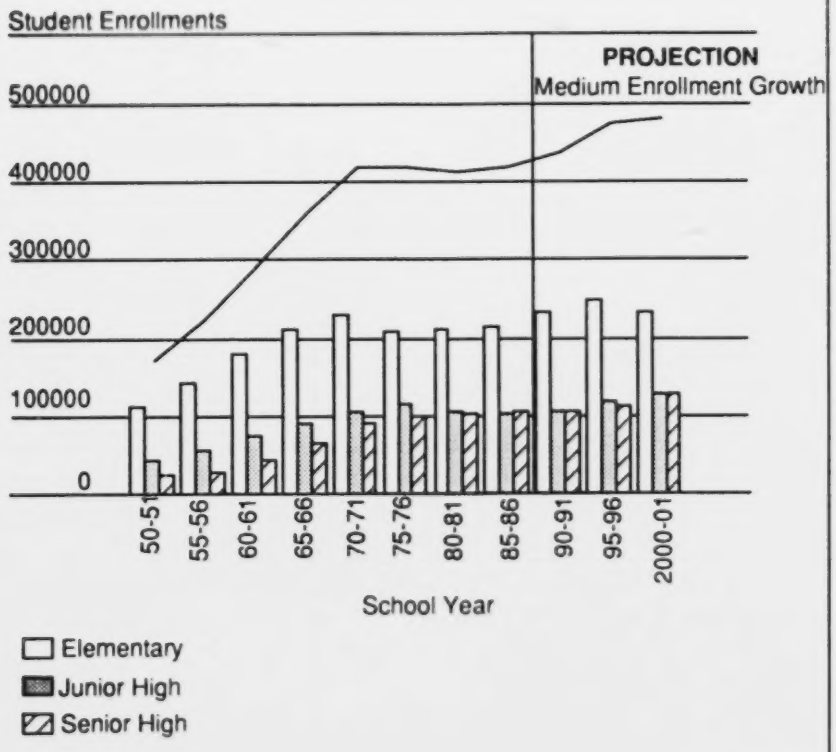
- *Total public and separate elementary/secondary school enrollment increased in 1988-89 and will continue rising through 2000-2001.*
- *Enrollment in elementary schools began increasing in 1985-86 and will keep rising until 11996-97, after which it will decline.*
- *The number of junior high school students is expected to continue rising through 2000-2001.*
- *The number of senior high school students is expected to fall until 1991-92, and then begin to increase.*

Total enrollment in all public and separate elementary/secondary schools in Alberta in 1988-89 was 430,725, up 1.6 per cent from 1987-88. Fifty-two per cent of Alberta's school enrollment was at the elementary level, 23.7 per cent at the junior high level, and 24.5 per cent at the senior high level. In Alberta, the four largest school districts are: Edmonton Public School District, Edmonton Separate School District, Calgary Public School District, and Calgary Separate School District. These four districts combined had 46.2 per cent of the total provincial enrollment in elementary/secondary schools in 1988-89.

Enrollment in Grades 1 to 6 increased from 217,571 in 1987-88, to 223,221 or 2.6 per cent in 1988-89. Enrollment in Grades 7 to 9 increased from 100,700 in 1987-88, to 102,107 or 1.4 per cent in 1988-89, while enrollment in Grades 10 to 12 decreased slightly from 105,629 in 1987-88, to 105,397 in 1988-89. Enrollment in Grade 9 and higher has decreased since 1976-77, corresponding to the reduction in the 14 to 17 year-old population. However, despite the diminishing size of the age group, the decline in enrollment has slowed. This is a result of more students staying in school longer to complete secondary school. In 1988-89, of total enrollment in elementary/secondary schools, 7.29 per cent were 16 years old, 5.7 per cent were 17 years old, and 2.0 per cent were 18 years old.

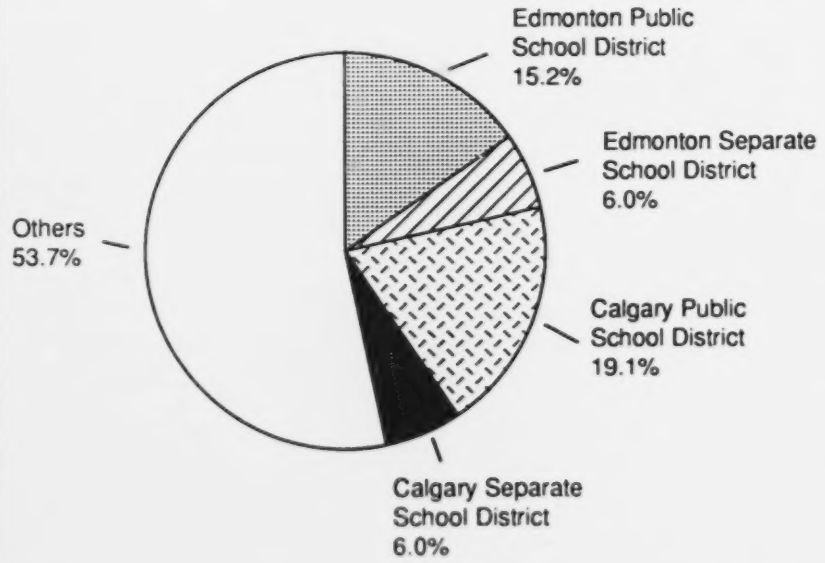
By 1995-96, total provincial enrollment in Grades 1 to 6 will reach 247,526, an increase of 24,305 over 7 years. Elementary enrollment will decline thereafter. Enrollment at the junior and senior high levels will increase by 23.4 per cent and 21.5 per cent, respectively, between 1988-89 and 2000-2001. These projections suggest that enrollment in Grades 1 to 12 will increase from 430,725 in 1988-89 to 485,515 students in 2000-2001. Over the 12-year period, the percentage of students enrolled in Grades 1 to 6 will range from 51.8 in 1988-89 to 47.7 in 2000-2001, while the percentage of enrollment in Grades 7 to 12 will range from 48.2 to 52.3.

Figure 2.2.a
Actual and Projected Enrollments in Grades 1-12 (Public/Separate), by Level, 1950-51 to 2000-2001



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 2-1, page 75.
Sources: Alberta Education
Alberta Bureau of Statistics

Figure 2.2.b
Proportion of Total Provincial Enrollment in the Four Largest School Districts in Alberta (Public/Separate), 1988-89


Edmonton Public School District 15.2%
Edmonton Separate School District 6.0%
Calgary Public School District 19.1%
Calgary Separate School District 6.0%
Others 53.7%

Note: Others are Counties, Divisions, Public School Districts, Separate School Districts, Roman Catholic Public School Districts, Protestant Separate School Districts, Consolidated School Districts, Regional School Districts and Department of National Defense. For complete figures, see Appendix 2-2, page 76.
Source: Alberta Education.

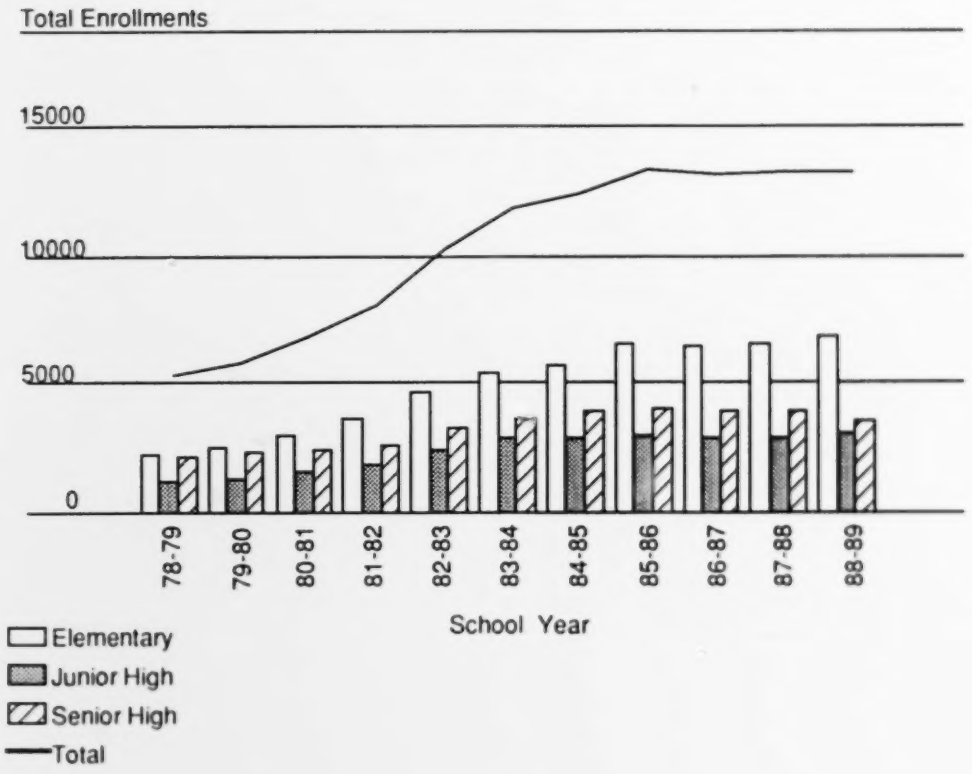
2.3 Grades 1 to 12 Private School Enrollments

- *Private school accounted for 3 per cent of the total 1988-89 provincial school enrollment.*
- *Private schools enrollment and the number of operating private schools in Alberta have more than doubled since 1978-79.*

Throughout Alberta there are elementary and secondary schools that are managed privately by an individual, association or corporation. Some private schools receive financial support from the province. Private schools offer a variety of programs and services, including instruction in religion, languages and special education. They also provide an alternative to the programs offered by the public/separate school systems. In 1988-89, there were 134 private schools in Alberta, compared to only 60 in 1978-79.

Enrollment in private schools has remained fairly stable since 1985-86. In that year, fifty-one per cent of Alberta's private school enrollment was at the elementary level, 22.7 per cent was at the junior high level, and 26.3 per cent was at the senior high level. In 1988-89, private school enrollment accounted for 3 per cent of total elementary-secondary enrollment in Alberta, up from 1.3 per cent in 1978-79.

Figure 2.3
Private School Enrollments, by Level,
1978-79 to 1988-89



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 3, page 81.
Source: Alberta Education.

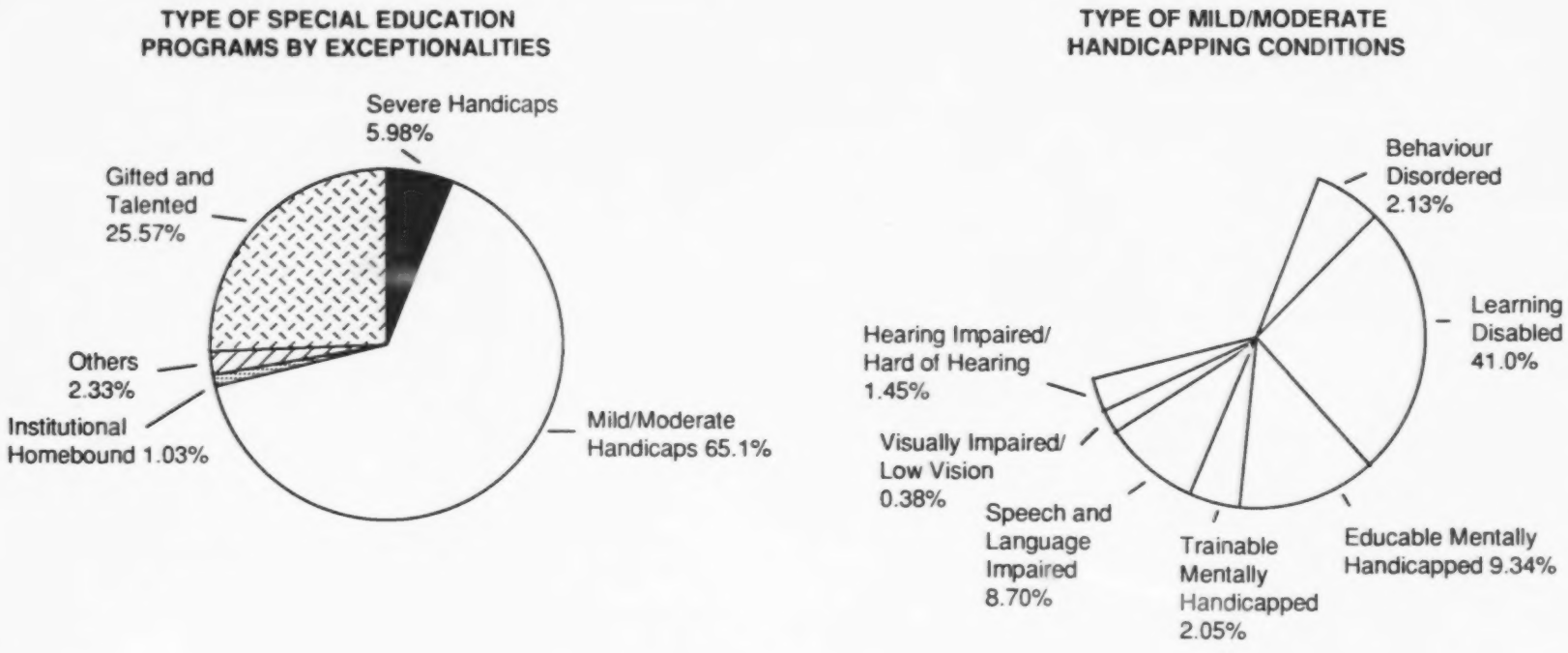
2.4 Special Education Enrollments

Under the new *School Act*, all children in Alberta will be guaranteed access to the education system and to a program which addresses their unique needs. The number and distribution of children with special needs is being tracked, to help determine where more resources will be needed, and where compliance with the School Act is evident.

Special education includes programs for exceptional students. Exceptional students are defined as "those students who require a different program or an adaptation or modification to the regular school program" (*Alberta Education Policy Manual*, 1989. Document Number: 02-02-01). In a 1989 survey completed by school jurisdictions, ECS private operators, and private schools, 36,727 students (including students from resource rooms, home schooling, programs for unwed mothers, and programs for underachievers) were enrolled in special education programs in Alberta's public and separate schools. This represented 9.7 per cent of the provincial school population in Grades 1 to 12. Exceptional students with mild to moderate handicaps constituted the largest number and percentage (6.3 per cent) receiving special education programs and services, followed by the gifted and talented (2.5 per cent), and students with severe handicaps (0.6 per cent). In ECS centres operated by public schools, 8.5 per cent of the children receiving assistance were in the mild to moderate category, while 1.4 per cent receiving support were in the severe handicap category.

In private schools providing special education, the largest category of exceptional students were learning disabled (49.3%), followed by the dependent handicapped (21.5%).

Figure 2.4
Type of Special Education Programs
By Exceptionalities, 1988-89


TYPE OF SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS BY EXCEPTIONALITIES
Severe Handicaps 5.98%
Gifted and Talented 25.57%
Others 2.33%
Institutional Homebound 1.03%
Mild/Moderate Handicaps 65.1%
TYPE OF MILD/MODERATE HANDICAPPING CONDITIONS
Behaviour Disordered 2.13%
Learning Disabled 41.0%
Hearing Impaired/ Hard of Hearing 1.45%
Visually Impaired/ Low Vision 0.38%
Speech and Language Impaired 8.70%
Trainable Mentally Handicapped 2.05%
Educable Mentally Handicapped 9.34%

Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 4, page 82.
Source: Alberta Education Response Centre.

2.5 Alberta Correspondence School Registrations and Distance Education

- *The number of students enrolled in the Alberta Correspondence School has doubled since 1965-66.*
- *Over 90 percent of total ACS student registrations in 1988-89 was at the senior high school level.*

Alberta Correspondence School

The Alberta Correspondence School (ACS) provides a varied and flexible program for Albertans whose educational needs cannot or have not been met through classroom instruction. The school delivers correspondence courses for Grades 1 to 12 in the Alberta curriculum, as well as preparatory courses designed for adult students. There were 30,380 students registered in 45,387 courses in the Alberta Correspondence School in 1988-89, an average of 1.5 courses per student. The 1988-89 ACS student registration dropped one per cent from the previous year. Registrations at the senior high school level accounted for 92.9 per cent of 1988-89 ACS student registrations; 5.6 per cent of the registrations were at the junior high school level, while the remaining 1.4 per cent were at the elementary level. Total student registrations in the Alberta Correspondence School have doubled since 1965-66. The majority of the students enrolled in ACS courses in 1988-89 were female (58.8 per cent), under 19 years of age (64.4 per cent), and from rural Alberta (62.7 per cent). For school years up to and including 1985-86, figures included pre-registered and new student registrations.

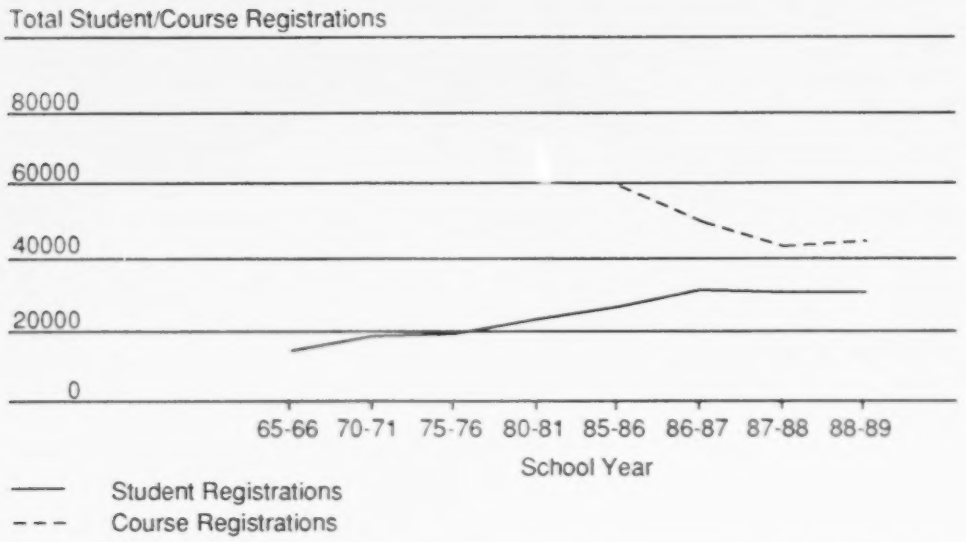
Distance Education

In October 1988, the Minister of Education announced a $5.4 million grant for equity in education so that students in all locations, especially in rural communities and remote areas in the province, will have access to a comparable range of high quality education courses through distance education. This will enable students in rural areas to take many of the same courses available to students in urban centres. As of 1988, there have been two distance learning projects in place. The first began in September 1987, in Southern Alberta, and was known as the Distance Learning in Small Schools Project. The second project began in the Fall of 1988, and was known as the Distance Learning Project North. Since September 1989, projects have been replaced by distance education consortia and locally administered distance education programs.

The first Distance Learning project has been so successful that the number of participating schools and students has more than doubled, a total of 28 schools with over 1,000 students taking 1,714 individual courses. In 1987, 106 courses were available, as compared to an average of only 32 courses which would have been offered by the project schools without the project.

In the fall of 1989, a Distance Education Equity Grant for $8 million was made available to 135 small rural high schools in Alberta. Additional funds were assigned to the ACS for correspondence/distance education course upgrading. The Distance Education Program Implementation Branch was created to assist school jurisdictions in implementing distance education on a province-wide basis.

Figure 2.5
Alberta Correspondence School
Student and Course Registrations,
1965-66 to 1988-89



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 5, page 83.

Table 2.5
Profile of Alberta Correspondence
School Student Registrations, 1988-89

	Elementary	Junior High	Senior High	Total
Male	1.9%	5.7%	32.7%	40.3%
Female	1.6%	7.4%	50.6%	59.6%
Age under 19	3.4%	12.6%	54.1%	70.1%
Age 19 and over	0.1%	0.4%	29.3%	29.8%
Urban	0.7%	3.2%	32.1%	36.0%
Rural	2.7%	9.9%	51.4%	64.0%

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
Sources: Alberta Education: *Alberta Correspondence School.*

2.6 French Minority Language Education Enrollments

- *In 1988-89, 14 schools in Alberta offered French Language Education Programs .*
- *French minority language enrollment has increased since 1983-84.*

The minority language education program offers the minority group (Anglophones in Quebec, Francophones outside Quebec) education in their mother tongue. In these programs the minority language is used as the language of instruction for a large part of the school day. In Alberta, 11 elementary schools and 10 secondary schools offer such programs. In the 1988-89 school year, 2,307 students were enrolled in minority language programs (programs designed for children of Alberta residents who qualify under Section 23 of the *Charter of Rights*). This represents an increase of 10.3 per cent from 1987-88. In 1988-89, 55 per cent of Alberta's French minority language enrollment was at the elementary level, 19.5 per cent at the junior high level, 14.9 per cent at the senior high level, and 10.4 per cent at the ECS level.

Canada Act 1982

In November 1981, the provincial Premiers and the Prime Minister reached consensus on a new Canadian Constitution. A key component of the Constitution is the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Section 23 of the Charter provides certain rights to members of the minority language community. Those rights are as follows:

23. (1) Citizens of Canada,

(a) whose first language learned and still understood is that of the English or French linguistic minority population of the province in which they reside, or

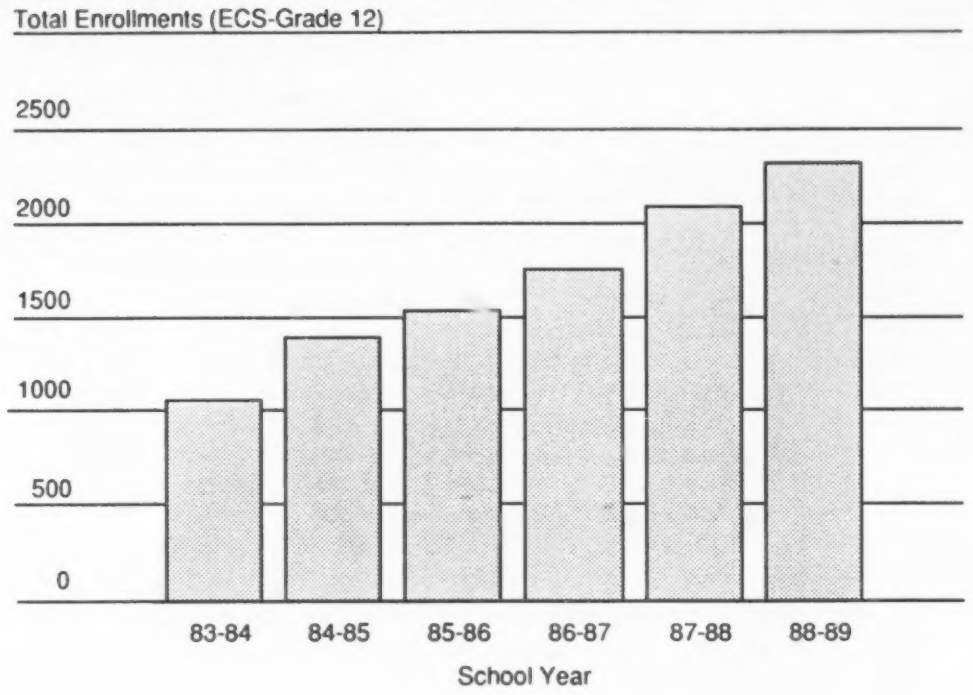
(b) who have received their primary school instruction in Canada in English or French and reside in a province where the language in which they received that instruction is the language of the English or French linguistic minority population of the province,

have the right to have their children receive primary and secondary school instruction in that language in that province.

(2) Citizens of Canada of whom any child has received or is receiving primary or secondary school instruction in English or French in Canada, have the right to have all their children receive primary and secondary school instruction in the same language.

(3) The right of citizens of Canada under subsections (1) and (2) to have their children receive primary and secondary instruction in the language of the English or French linguistic minority population of a province.

Figure 2.6
Enrollments in French Minority (Francophone) Language Education, ECS to Grade 12, 1983-84 to 1988-89



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 6, page 84.
Source: Alberta Education: *Language Services Branch.*

2.7 Second Language Education Enrollments

- *Students in Alberta have shown an increased interest in French Immersion Programs.*
- *As international immigration continues to rise in Alberta, the demand for ESL programs in Alberta's schools will increase.*

Second language education programs are designed to offer instruction in the minority language (English in Quebec, French outside Quebec) for children of the majority language group. There are two types of second language programs: the Second Language Immersion program and the Regular Second Language program.

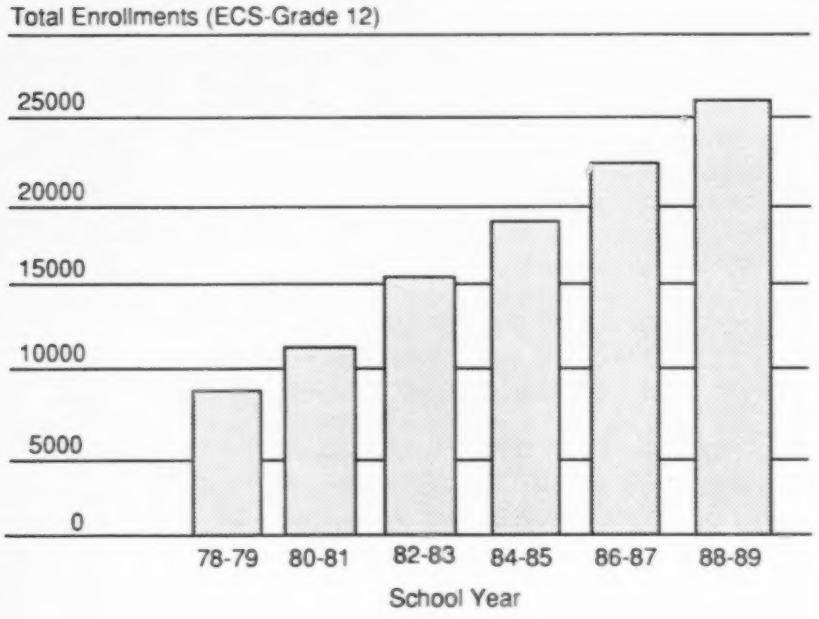
Second Language Immersion
In this program students learn the second language by receiving all or a large part of their education in that language. French Immersion students generally are non-French-speaking children for whom French is the language of instruction. In Alberta, French Immersion Programs provide the majority of instruction in the French language. The purpose of immersion is to enable English-speaking students to learn and to become proficient in French. In 1988-89, 26,038 students were enrolled in French Immersion Programs, an increase of 8.1 per cent over 1987-88.

Enrollment in French Immersion Programs in Alberta schools has increased since 1977-78. In 1988-89, 61.5 per cent of the students in French immersion programs were elementary students, while 21.9 per cent were at the secondary level and 16.6 per cent were ECS students.

Regular Second Language
In this program students take the second language as a "subject." That is, the second language occupies much the same position in the school's curriculum as other academic subjects. Enrollment in the regular second language program increased 5.1 per cent from 1987-88 to 1988-89. French, being the most popular second language course taken by students in Alberta's senior high school, represents 97.6 per cent of total enrollment in high school second language courses in Alberta.

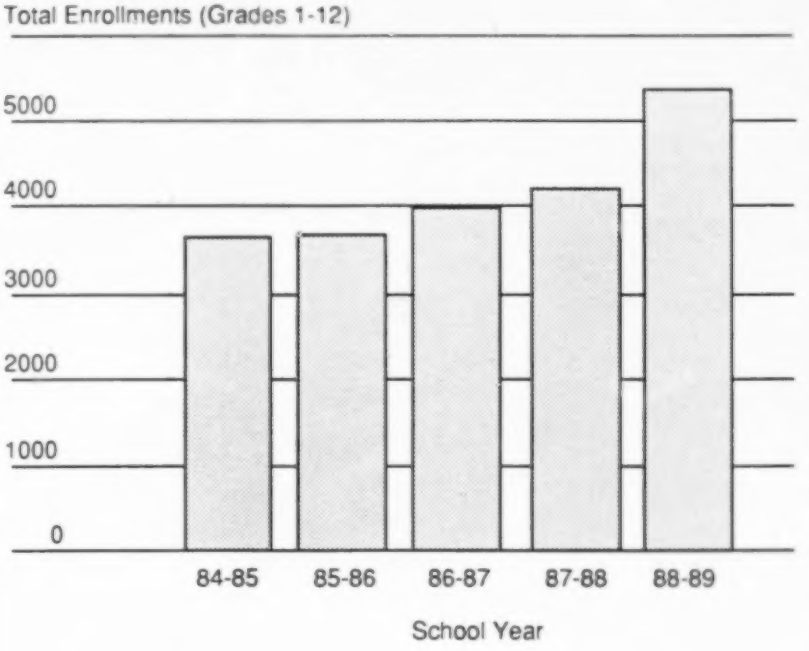
Bilingual and English as a Second Language
In 1988-89, 2,878 students were enrolled in a variety of bilingual programs, such as Arabic, Chinese, German, Hebrew/Yiddish, Ukrainian, and Polish, an increase of 1.5 per cent over the previous year. The growing number of immigrant children has contributed to the increased demand for English as a Second Language (ESL) programs in Alberta's schools. Enrollment in ESL programs increased 26.9 per cent from 1987-88 to 1988-89. As international immigration in Alberta is expected to rise moderately, the demand for ESL programs will continue to increase.

Figure 2.7.a
Enrollments in Second Language Programs:
French Immersion Programs,
ECS to Grade 12, 1977-78 to 1988-89



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 7-1, page 84.
Source: Alberta Education.

Figure 2.7.b
Enrollments in Second Language Programs:
English as a Second Language,
Grades 1-12, 1984-85 to 1988-89



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 7-2, page 84.
Source: Alberta Education: *Language Services Branch.*

2.8 School Personnel

- *The number of teachers in Alberta peaked at 27,306 in 1985-86. Since that year, their number has remained relatively stable. In 1988-89, Alberta teachers totalled 27,232.*
- *Women comprise 61 per cent of the total teaching force but only 27 per cent of education administrators are female.*

In the 1988-89 school year, Alberta's public and separate school systems employed 27,232 teachers, 96 more than the previous year. Teachers include all teaching and non-teaching administrative staff, such as principals, vice-principals, and department heads. Teaching remains predominantly a female profession. In 1988-89, the female component of the teaching force in Alberta was 61 percent.

If instructional support staff (guidance counsellors, psychologists, clinicians and librarians) were included with classroom teachers, the dominant category, instructional personnel accounted for 86.1 per cent of total staff, while administrators made up the remaining 13.9 per cent.

Men, however, are more likely than women to be in administrative positions. In 1988-89, only five out of 99 superintendents, and 42 out of 147 assistant, associate and deputy superintendents were women. Twenty-two per cent of male teachers in Alberta public and separate schools were principals, vice-principals or department heads; the corresponding proportion for female teachers was 3.7 per cent.

Figure 2.8.a
Total Teachers by Gender, 1988-89

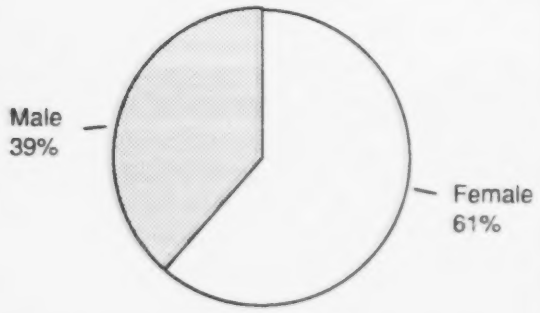
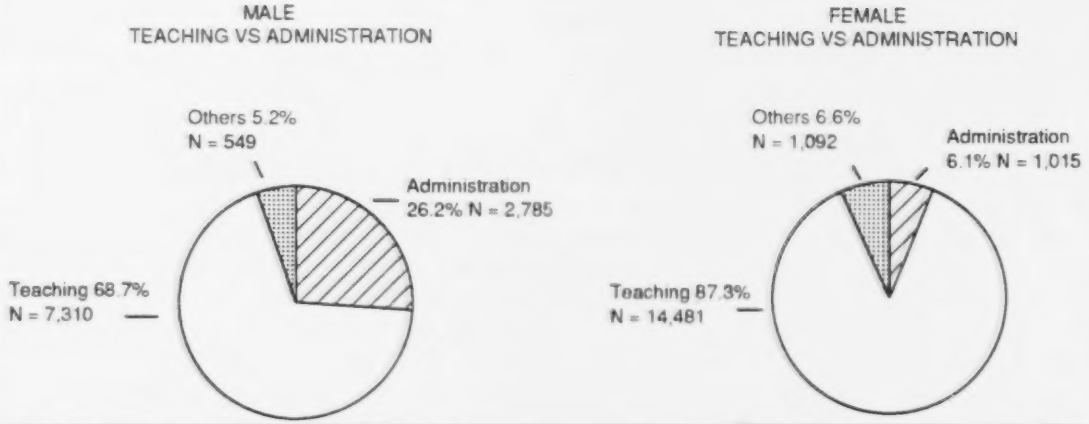
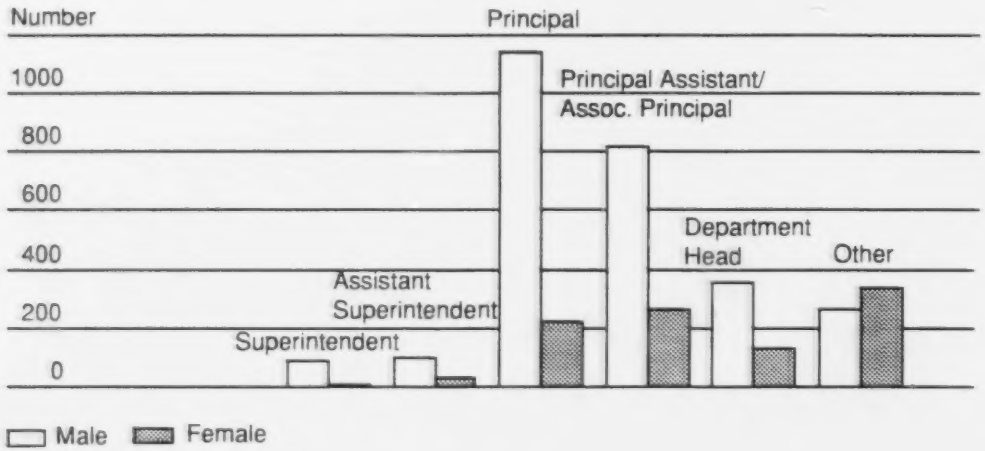


Figure 2.8.b
Total Teachers by Position Specialty by Gender, 1988-89



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 8-1, page 86.

Figure 2.8.c
Total Teachers by Type of Administrative Position by Gender, 1988-89



Notes: Others include support staff and unspecified.
For complete figures, see Appendix 8-2, page 86.
Sources: Alberta Education: *Information Services Branch.*

2.9 Teacher Age, Education, Experience, and Average Annual Salary

- *The age distribution of teachers in Alberta has shifted toward older ages.*
- *Most school teachers have university degrees.*
- *Since 1980, average teacher salaries, adjusted for inflation, have risen 8.2 per cent.*

Average Age

The average age of Alberta's teachers was 39.2 in 1988-89, compared to 36.3 in 1978-79. A comparision with data collected a decade ago indicates that the teaching force is aging. In 1978-79, 35.7 per cent of the teachers were between 20 and 31, and 51.9 per cent were between 31 and 50. Ten years later, the first group represented 18.3 per cent of the teaching force, while the second group had increased to 70.4 per cent of teachers.

Education

nearly all school teachers in Alberta have university degrees. The percentage of teaching staff holding a bachelor degree in 1988-89 was 85.2 percent. The proportion with masters and doctoral degrees was 11.8 percent. Males were more likely than females to have post-graduate degrees: 61.9 per cent versus 38.1 per cent. This may partially explain the imbalance in the ratio of males to females in administrative positions.

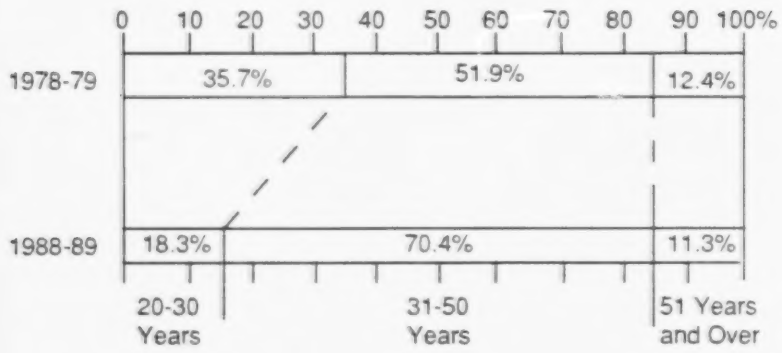
Average Years of Teaching Experience

In 1988-89, the average teaching experience of Alberta teachers was 13.3 years, three more than a decade earlier. This is a rise from 9.9 years in 1975/76, and a reflection of the aging teacher population. The average teaching experience with the same employer for Alberta teachers has also increased from 7.89 years in 1981-82 to 10.51 years in 1988-89.

Average Annual Teacher Salaries

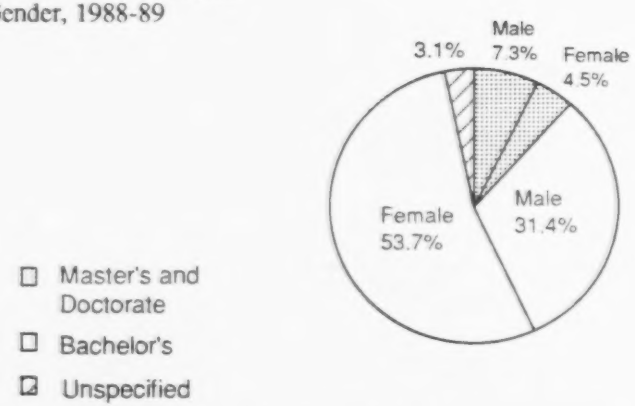
In 1988-89, the average annual salary of Alberta teachers was $40,353. Average salaries, when adjusted for inflation, increased by 0.15 per cent; unadjusted, they grew by 2.85 per cent from 1987-88. Since 1981-82, due to budget restraints, there has been a decrease in the growth rate of teacher salaries.

Figure 2.9.a
Average Age of Teachers, 1978-79 and 1988-89



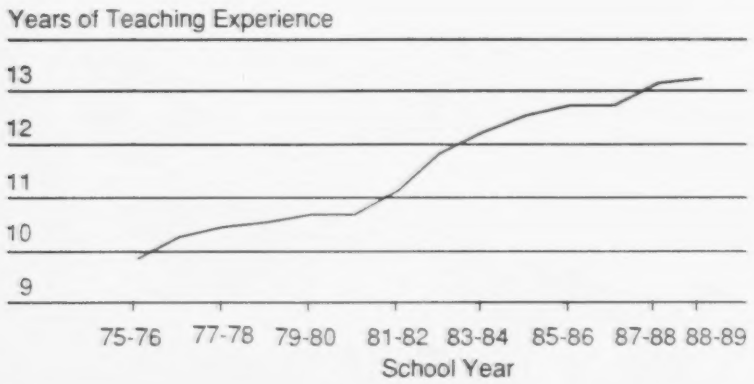
Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 8-3 , page 87.

Figure 2.9.b
Percentage of Teachers by Highest University Degree by Gender, 1988-89



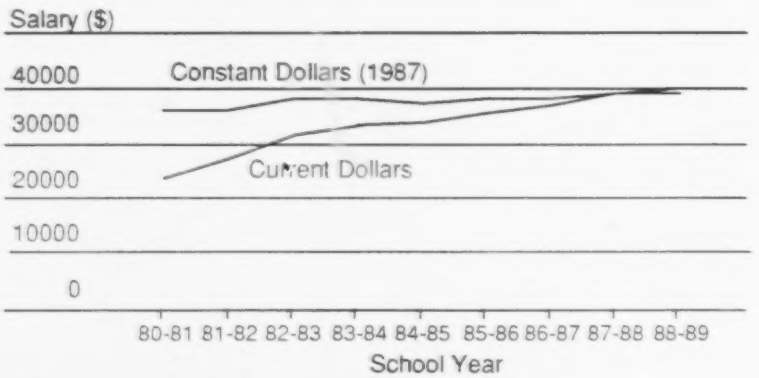
Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 8-4, page 87.

Figure 2.9.c
Median Years of Teaching Experience, 1975-76 to 1988-89



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 8-4, page 87.
Sources: Alberta Education.

Figure 2.9.d
Average Annual Salary of Teachers, 1980-81 to 1988-89



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 8-5, page 88.
Source: Alberta School Trustees' Association.

2.10 Pupil/Teacher Ratio

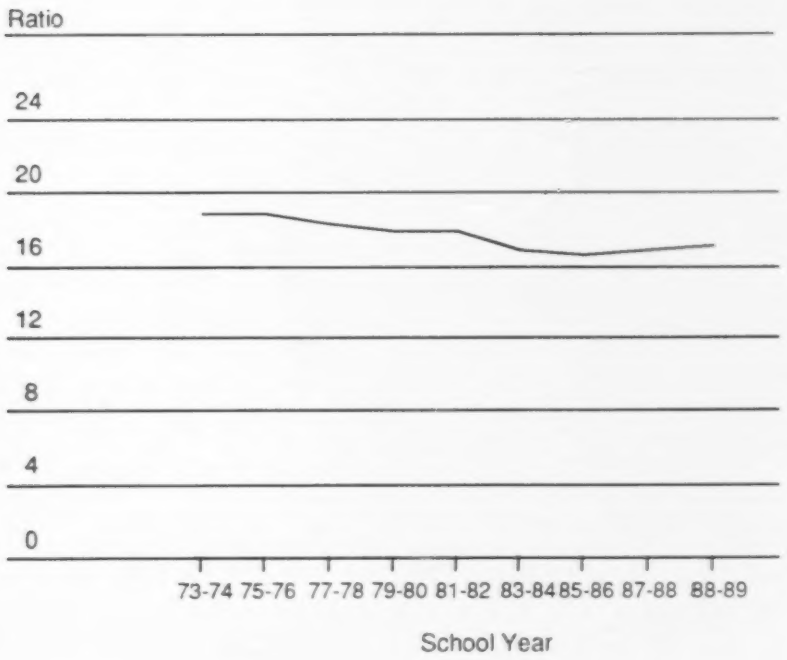
Pupil/teacher ratio (PTR) is the proportion of total students to school certificated staff, including all teachers, counsellors, administrators and other non-instructional staff. The PTR reflects the relationship between the number of students enrolled, and the number of full-time equivalent certificated teachers employed at a school or school jurisdiction. In Alberta, the PTR is calculated by dividing the total number of ECS to Grade 12 students in public and separate schools by the total number of full-time equivalent certificated teachers. Enrollment does not include ECS private operators, private schools, or Lloydminster.

Because the word "teacher" in the pupil/teacher ratio includes all certificated staff (teachers, counsellors, administrators and other non-instructional staff), and not just classroom teachers, the average pupil/teacher ratio is slightly lower than the PTR based on classroom teachers only.

Since 1973-74, the PTR has steadily declined. In 1973-74, there was an average of one certificated teacher for every 18.9 students in each Alberta public and separate school system. By 1988-89 this average had declined to 17.2, a decrease of nine per cent. When the PTR based on classroom teachers was calculated (based on actual teaching time of classroom teachers), the ratio was 20.7 in 1988-89.

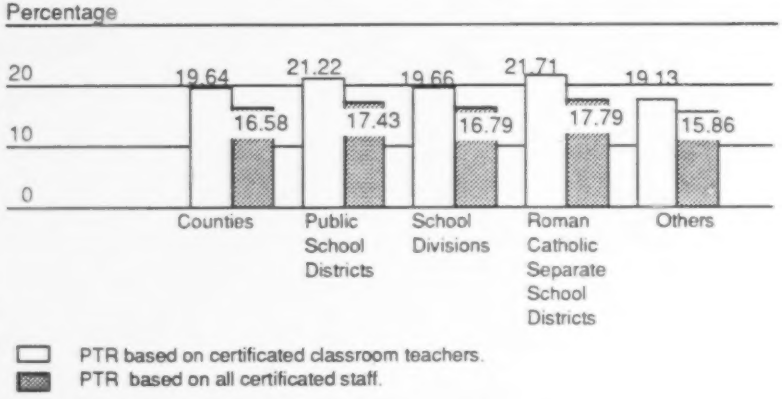
Pupil/teacher ratios increase with district size. That is, larger school districts have more students per certificated staff and certificated classroom teacher. Public School Districts and Roman Catholic Separate School Districts have slightly higher certificated staff and classroom teacher PTRs, approximately 17.6 to one and 21.5 to one respectively, slightly above the provincial level of 17.2 and 20.7 for 1988-89.

Figure 2.10.a
Pupil/teacher Ratio (PTR), 1973-74 to 1988-89



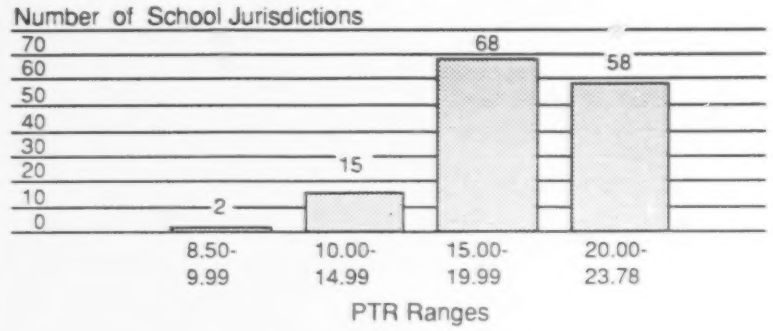
Notes: 1. PTR based on all certificated staff, including all teachers, counsellors, administrators and other non-instructional staff.
2. For complete figures, see Appendix 9-1, page 89.

Figure 2.10.b
Pupil/teacher Ratios (All Certificated Staff and Classroom Teachers), 1988-89



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 9-3, page 90.
Source: Alberta Education.

Figure 2.10.c
Number of School Jurisdictions Within Specified PTR Ranges, 1988-89



Provincial Average = 20.7

Notes: 1. PTR based on actual teaching time of classroom teachers.
2. For complete figures, see Appendix 9-2, page 89.

2.11 Provincial Funding of Elementary and Secondary Education

- *For the fiscal year 1989-90, total financial assistance to school boards increased by 7.6 per cent over the previous grant rates.*
- *The province allocates over $3,100 for each child attending school in Alberta.*
- *Basic operating grants were increased by 5.5% for 1989-90. They now range from $1,142 for private ECS students to $2,272 for public and separate senior high school students.*
- *Fiscal equity grants increased in 1989-90 by 13.3 per cent to over $69 million.*
- *Special education grants to school boards increased by nearly 11 per cent to a total of $92.2 million.*

For the fiscal year 1989-90, the government of Alberta is providing nearly $1.5 billion in a variety of grants and support programs to school boards, approved private schools and Early Childhood Services (ECS) operators.

The total provincial grant estimate for elementary and secondary education is $1.494 billion, an increase of approximately eight per cent over 1988-89 grants. This represents 12.3 per cent of the total budgetary expenditure for the province. In 1978-79, $0.668 billion in provincial grants, or 16 per cent of the total provincial expenditure, was spent on elementary and secondary education in Alberta.

The table on page 35 summarizes the province of Alberta's funding of elementary and secondary education for the years 1978-79, 1988-89 and 1989-90.

Appendix 5
Alberta Correspondence School Student / Course Registrations, 1965-66 to 1988-89

School Year	Elementary	Junior High	Senior High	Total Student Registrations	Total Course Registrations
1965-66	647	1,272	13,015	14,934	--
1966-67	798	1,463	13,807	16,068	--
1967-68	478	2,505	14,493	17,476	--
1968-69	492	1,482	15,506	17,480	--
1969-70	344	774	17,323	18,441	--
1970-71	204	665	17,388	18,257	--
1971-72	214	780	16,554	17,548	--
1972-73	185	881	16,363	17,429	--
1973-74	192	804	16,225	17,221	--
1974-75	158	957	17,358	18,473	--
1975-76	160	1,006	17,980	19,146	--
1976-77	166	997	18,475	19,638	--
1977-78	161	981	19,425	20,567	--
1978-79	141	1,073	19,161	20,375	--
1979-80	138	1,129	19,990	21,257	--
1980-81	170	1,059	22,285	23,514	--
1981-82	134	1,142	26,531	27,807	--
1982-83	188	1,310	26,858	28,356	41,908
1983-84	189	1,346	29,445	30,980	46,072
1984-85	189	1,346	29,450	30,985	51,071
1985-86	261	1,420	25,375	27,056	60,332
1986-87	335	1,568	29,429	31,332	50,186
1987-88	417	1,657	28,625	30,699	43,855
1988-89	433	1,714	28,233	30,380	45,387

Note: For school years up to and including 1985-86, figures included pre-registered and new students registrations.
Source: Alberta Education: *Alberta Correspondence School.*

Appendix 6
Enrollments in French Minority Language Education Program:
Francophone Students, 1983-84 to 1988-89

School Year	Early Childhood Services	Elementary	Junior High	Senior High	Totals
1983-84	76	702	209	69	1,056
1984-85	153	902	316	23	1,394
1985-86	142	933	377	77	1,529
1986-87	178	1,012	417	137	1,744
1987-88	242	1,080	435	334	2,091
1988-89	239	1,274	451	343	2,307

Appendix 7-1
Enrollments in Second Language Programs:
French Immersion Programs, 1977-78 to 1988-89

School Year	ECS	Elementary	Junior High	Senior High	Totals
1977-78	1,101	3,804	1,265	1,431	7,601
1978-79	1,380	5,604	1,008	650	8,642
1979-80	1,481	5,618	1,010	553	8,662
1980-81	1,963	6,966	1,496	866	11,291
1981-82	2,511	8,556	1,579	485	13,131
1982-83	2,746	10,133	2,071	555	15,505
1983-84	2,831	11,296	2,096	544	16,767
1984-85	3,263	12,344	2,568	701	18,876
1985-86	3,588	12,614	2,686	695	19,583
1986-87	3,816	13,946	3,317	1,151	22,230
1987-88	3,892	15,051	3,964	1,188	24,095
1988-89	4,322	16,009	4,495	1,212	26,038

Appendix 7-2
Enrollments in Second Language Programs:
English as a Second Language, 1984-85 to 1988-89

School Year	ESL Enrollments
1984-85	3,657
1985-86	3,681
1986-87	3,995
1987-88	4,210
1988-89	5,345

Source: Alberta Education: *Language Services Branch.*

Appendix 7-3
Enrollments in Second Language Programs: Bilingual Programs, 1983-84 to 1988-89

School Year	Arabic	Chinese	German	Yiddish	Ukrainian	Polish	Totals
1983-84	43	37	198	585	1,136	0	1,999
1984-85	114	153	273	563	1,523	72	2,698
1985-86	162	182	314	535	1,529	90	2,812
1986-87	208	221	333	465	1,477	96	2,800
1987-88	265	234	399	458	1,362	117	2,835
1988-89	275	261	412	509	1,268	153	2,878

Appendix 7-4
Enrollments in Second Language Courses
in Alberta Senior High Schools, 1970-71 to 1987-88

School Year	French	German	Hungarian	Latin	Ukrainian	Russian	Spanish	Italian	Polish	Cree	Hebrew	Japanese	Totals
1970-71	-	2,525	42	189	791	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,547
1971-72	-	3,185	19	180	804	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	4,198
1972-73	-	3,407	41	234	768	21	46	-	-	-	-	-	4,517
1973-74	-	3,326	41	188	814	9	50	4	44	-	-	-	4,476
1974-75	-	3,131	20	113	715	15	28	54	27	-	-	-	4,103
1975-76	-	3,091	26	140	758	13	21	235	28	59	-	-	4,371
1976-77	-	3,037	11	107	701	13	18	201	30	22	-	-	4,140
1977-78	-	2,820	22	127	668	14	13	165	24	36	-	-	3,889
1978-79	-	2,755	21	204	728	-	46	179	26	30	-	-	3,989
1979-80	-	2,805	12	189	655	-	77	190	-	33	-	-	3,959
1980-81	-	2,702	12	214	549	-	120	236	-	59	21	-	3,913
1981-82	-	2,442	-	214	499	-	118	232	-	74	29	-	3,608
1982-83	-	2,342	8	197	478	-	113	298	-	76	27	-	3,539
1983-84	107,465	2,432	-	163	538	-	160	302	-	74	31	-	111,165
1984-85	115,145	2,465	25	213	456	-	182	323	-	93	24	-	118,926
1985-86	124,667	2,517	28	242	344	-	155	336	-	50	16	43	128,398
1986-87	134,178	2,473	-	220	319	-	241	580	-	80	7	36	138,134
1987-88	146,726	2,504	2	179	320	-	300	318	11	30	9	25	150,424
1988-89	154,285	2,455	2	189	290	-	332	303	14	83	12	122	158,087

Sources: Alberta Education: *Language Services Branch.*

Appendix 8-1
Number of Teachers by Gender, 1978-79 to 1988-89

School Year	Male	Female	Total
1978-79	10,545	13,322	23,867
1979-80	10,523	13,550	24,073
1980-81	10,455	14,146	24,601
1981-82	10,556	14,450	25,016
1982-83	10,889	15,333	26,222
1983-84	11,000	15,668	26,668
1984-85	11,118	15,975	27,093
1985-86	11,057	16,249	27,306
1986-87	10,919	16,341	27,260
1987-88	10,753	16,383	27,136
1988-89	10,644	16,588	27,232

Notes:
1. Numbers are actual teacher counts which include all certificated staff (Early Childhood Services to Grade 12) - administrative as well as classroom teaching staff.
2. Statistics exclude teachers in private schools.
3. 1981-82 to 1983-84: Discrepancies from original data due to recreation of files. For purposes of this document the latter statistics are used as they are calculated the same way as is done currently.
4. Teacher statistics should be interpreted with caution because of unreported cases.

Source: Alberta Education.

Appendix 8-2
Number of Teachers by Position Specialty By Gender, 1988-89

Administration	**Male**	**Female**	**Totals**	
Superintendent	94	5	99	(0.36%)
Assistant Superintendent	105	42	147	(0.54%)
Principal	1,138	225	1,363	(5.01%)
Principal Assistant/Assoc.Principal	821	265	1,086	(3.99%)
Department Head	361	135	496	(1.82%)
Other	266	343	609	(2.24%)
Sub-Total	2,785	1,015	3,800	(13.95%)
Teaching	**Male**	**Female**	**Totals**	
Regular 1-12	6,097	11,250	17,347	(63.70%)
Special Education	393	1,379	1,772	(6.51%)
Home Economics	1	375	376	(1.38%)
Industrial Education	577	55	632	(2.32%)
ECS	7	939	946	(3.47%)
Extension	19	125	144	(0.53%)
Business	139	149	288	(1.06%)
Intern	2	4	6	(0.02%)
Itinerant	75	204	279	(1.02%)
Other	0	1	1	(0.00%)
Sub-Total	7,310	14,481	21,791	(80.02%)
Support Staff	531	1,035	1,566	(5.75%)
Unspecified	18	57	75	(0.28%)
Total	10,644	16,588	27,232	

Notes:
1. Numbers are actual teacher counts which include all certificated staff (Early Childhood Services to Grade 12), administrative as well as classroom teaching staff. Exclude private school teachers.
2. Teacher statisticns should be interpreted with caution because of unreported cases.
3. Support Staff include Librarian, Guidan counsellor, Psychologist, Clinican, Consultant, L.D.F. Personnel, Work Experience Coordinator, ECS Coordinator, ECS Staff Development, ECS Other.
4. Percentages may differ due to rounding.

Source: Alberta Education.

Appendix 8-3

Number of Teachers by Age Group, 1974-75 to 1988-89

	AGE GROUP												
School Year	Less than 20	20-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	61+	Unspecified	Total	Median Age
1974-75	0	4,106	5,433	3,928	2,483	2,014	1,813	1,562	1,171	662	-	23,172	36.00
1975-76	0	3,805	5,432	4,057	2,710	1,989	1,823	1,555	1,083	563	114	23,131	36.08
1976-77	0	3,637	5,704	4,241	2,999	2,075	1,821	1,568	1,077	545	82	23,749	36.08
1977-78	0	3,322	5,672	4,475	3,223	2,163	1,901	1,566	1,013	493	48	23,876	36.19
1978-79	0	3,088	5,427	4,748	3,505	2,247	1,880	1,536	983	435	18	23,867	36.28
1979-80	0	2,995	5,167	4,846	3,834	2,447	1,860	1,561	952	402	9	24,073	36.43
1980-81	0	3,179	5,009	5,020	4,061	2,640	1,858	1,563	932	331	8	24,601	36.35
1981-82	1	2,641	4,887	5,164	4,307	2,993	1,980	1,639	976	412	16	25,016	37.03
1982-83	0	2,685	4,997	5,387	4,667	3,297	2,095	1,709	955	423	7	26,222	37.10
1983-84	0	2,143	4,997	5,349	5,109	3,697	2,248	1,765	957	399	4	26,668	37.53
1984-85	0	1,706	4,853	5,338	5,376	4,169	2,520	1,760	973	394	4	27,093	38.01
1985-86	0	1,623	4,528	5,195	5,685	4,419	2,760	1,784	963	345	4	27,306	38.31
1986-87	0	1,648	4,113	5,039	5,840	4,601	2,974	1,849	900	285	11	27,260	38.57
1987-88	1	1,583	3,688	4,771	5,899	4,936	3,198	1,920	894	242	2	27,136	38.96
1988-89	0	1,616	3,363	4,581	5,666	5,360	3,576	1,975	869	225	1	27,232	39.25

Notes: 1. Numbers are actual teacher counts which include all certificated staff, ECS to Grade 12, administrative as well as classroom teaching staff.
2. Statistics exclude teachers in private schools. 3. Teacher statistics should be interpreted with caution because of unreported cases.

Appendix 8-4

Percentage of Teachers By Highest University Degree, Median Years of Teaching Experience By Gender, 1981-82 to 1988-89

	Master's and Doctorate			Bachelor's			Total With Degrees			Median Years of Teaching Experience		
School Year	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1981-82	7.0	3.2	10.2	34.3	48.3	82.7	41.4	51.5	92.9	12.50	10.22	11.18
1982-83	6.9	3.2	10.1	33.9	49.9	83.8	40.8	53.1	93.9	13.31	10.87	11.90
1983-84	7.0	3.6	10.6	33.5	50.5	84.1	40.6	54.1	94.7	13.84	11.24	12.32
1984-85	7.1	3.9	11.0	33.3	50.7	84.1	40.4	54.6	95.0	14.22	11.44	12.59
1985-86	7.2	3.9	11.1	32.7	51.9	84.5	39.9	55.8	95.7	14.46	11.29	12.57
1986-87	7.1	4.1	11.2	32.4	52.6	85.1	39.5	56.8	96.3	14.80	11.46	12.79
1987-88	7.2	4.4	11.6	32.0	53.0	85.0	39.2	57.4	96.6	15.31	11.78	13.18
1988-89	7.3	4.5	11.8	31.4	53.7	85.2	38.7	58.3	96.9	15.60	11.88	13.33

Notes: 1. Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding. Also, some teachers did not report level of university education.
2. Statistics include teachers in public and separate schools, and exclude teachers in private schools, Lloydminster, and School for the Deaf.
3. Teacher statistics should be interpreted with caution because of unreported cases.

Sources: Alberta Education.

Appendix 8-5
Average Annual Salary of Teachers,
1980-81 to 1988-89

School Year	Average Salary Current $$	Annual % Increase	CPI	Real Average Constant 1987 $$
1980-81	24,233	---	0.667	36,331
1981-82	27,320	12.7	0.751	36,378
1982-83	32,139	17.6	0.836	38,444
1983-84	33,749	5.0	0.880	38,351
1984-85	34,084	1.0	0.902	37,787
1985-86	35,759	4.9	0.930	38,450
1986-87	37,228	4.1	0.962	38,698
1987-88	39,234	5.4	1.000	39,234
1988-89	40,353	2.8	1.027	39,292

Note: CPI - Consumer Price Index measures the movement of prices in each province. It does not indicate price level differences between provinces.

Sources: Alberta School Trustees' Association.
Alberta Bureau of Statistics.

Appendix 8-6
1988-89 Educational Staff Statistics, By Jurisdiction Types

GRADE LEVELS TAUGHT	PUBLIC (*)	PRIV SCH.	ECS PR OPER'S	OTHER (**)	TOTAL
No Grades Specified	1,947	64	7	205	2,223
SPEC ED only	1,537	47	0	32	1,616
ECS only	997	43	122	9	1,171
GR 1- 6 (no ECS)	10,411	244	1	116	10,772
GR 1-6 (and ECS)	437	13	0	4	454
JR High (no ECS)	4,116	80	0	39	4,235
JR High (and ECS)	2	2	0	0	4
SR High (no ECS)	4,007	139	0	172	4,318
SR High (and ECS)	0	0	0	0	0
EL - JR (no ECS)	1,282	86	0	25	1,393
EL - JR (and ECS)	77	6	0	4	87
JR - SR High	1,992	89	0	80	2,161
EL & SR High (no ECS)	48	5	0	4	57
EL & SR High (and ECS)	2	0	0	0	2
EL-JR-SR (no ECS)	314	43	0	69	426
EL-JR-SR (and ECS)	35	1	0	1	42
Other Combinations	28	2	0	1	31
Total	27,232	864	130	766	28,992

Notes: 1. These counts include all certificated educational personnel, including central office administrative and/or support staff who may not necessarily be teaching. The GRADE LEVEL indicates the level which the person works with, whether in a teaching, administrative, or support role.
2. Substitute and relieving teachers are Not included.
3. Any Staff who work with SPECIAL EDUCATION only have been included in the 'SPEC ED only' count. i.e. they have not been categorized in a specific grade level.
4. Any who work with SPEC ED students along with other grades have been categorized on the basis of the grades they deal with, without taking the SPEC ED levels into consideration (e.g. A teacher teaching Grades 1-3 and Jr. High SPEC ED will be categorized as 'GR 1-6').
5. * PUBLIC - includes all Counties, School Divisions, Public, Separate and Regional School Districts, and DND Districts.
6. ** OTHER - includes Prov Gov't institutions (AVC's, Sch for Deaf, etc), schools in Prov. & Fed. jails, and Indian Affairs Schools.
7. PRIVATE schools include all categories.

Source: Alberta Education.

Appendix 9-1
Pupil/Certificated Staff Ratio for ECS to Grade 12, Public and Separate Schools, 1973-74 to 1988-89

School Year	FTE Pupils	FTE Teachers	Pupil/Certificated Staff Ratio (PCSR)
1973-74	425,085	22,536	18.9
1974-75	425,925	22,622	18.8
1975-76	430,763	22,614	19.0
1976-77	432,333	23,180	18.7
1977-78	430,879	23,242	18.5
1978-79	427,889	23,238	18.4
1979-80	425,443	23,407	18.2
1980-81	427,835	23,878	17.9
1981-82	431,278	23,743	18.2
1982-83	436,734	25,276	17.3
1983-84	436,614	25,647	17.0
1984-85	434,465	26,030	16.7
1985-86	435,959	26,150	16.7
1986-87	438,805	26,111	16.8
1987-88	439,945	25,904	17.0
1988-89	447,611	26,018	17.2

Notes: 1. FTE pupils are calculated based on 0.5 of Early Childhood Services Enrollment and 1.0 of Grades 1-12 enrollment in public and separate schools.
2. FTE teachers include all certificated staff (classroom teachers, administrative and support staff).
3. PCSR is calculated based on all certificated staff.
4. 1981-82 to 1983-84 teacher statistics discrepancies due to recreation of files. For purposes of this document these statistics are being used as they are calculated the same way as is currently done.
5. Teacher statistics should be interpreted with caution because of unreported cases.

Sources: Alberta Education. *Information Services Branch.*

Appendix 9-2
Number of School Jurisdictions Within Specified (Pupil/Certificated Classroom Teacher Ratio) Ranges, 1988-89

Range	Number
8.50-9.99	2
10.00-14.99	15
15.00-19.99	68
20.00-23.78	58

Appendix 9-3
FTE Pupils, FTE Certificated Classroom Teachers, FTE Certificated Staff,
Pupil/Certificated Classroom Teacher Ratio, and Pupil/Certificated Staff Ratio by School Jurisdiction Type, 1988-89

School Jurisdiction Type	FTE Pupils	FTE Certificated Classroom Teachers	Pupil/Certificated Classroom Teacher Ratio	FTE Certificated Staff	Pupil/Certificated Staff Ratio
Counties	78201.0	3982.50	19.64	4717.89	16.58
Public School Districts	209739.5	9883.16	21.22	12030.28	17.43
School Divisions	67795.5	3448.10	19.66	4037.73	16.79
Roman Catholic Separate School Districts	82048.5	3779.78	21.71	4612.83	17.79
Others	9827.0	513.57	19.13	619.74	15.86
Total Alberta	**447611.5**	**21607.11**	**20.71**	**26018.47**	**17.20**

Notes: 1. FTE teachers include classroom teachers only, based on actual classroom teaching time.
2. Excludes Lloydminster, School for the Deaf and private schools.
3. Excludes substitute, relieving or intern teachers and private school teachers.
4. FTE pupils are calculated based on 0.5 of Early Childhood Services enrollment and 1.0 of Grades 1-12 enrollment in public and separate schools.
5. FTE System Staff include central office as well as school based staff (classroom teachers, administrative and support staff).
6. "Others" includes Consolidates, Roman Catholic Public School Districts, Protestant Separate School Districts, Regional School Districts, and Department of National Defense.
7. Teacher statistics should be interpreted with caution because of unreported cases.

Source: Alberta Education.

Appendix 10
Alberta School Board Expenditures/Revenues (In Thousands):
1974 to 1989-90

Year	Total Expenditures	Local Contribution to SFPF	Provincial Contribution to SFPF	Other Provincial Grants	Local Supplementary Requisition (Tax on Property)	Other Revenue	Total Revenue
1974	493,767	64,025	305,601	28,709	74,041	19,242	491,618
1975	611,894	53,706	368,202	61,894	106,963	23,771	614,536
1976	690,229	57,495	411,183	58,015	130,325	28,788	685,806
1977	771,220	67,838	448,030	63,923	161,194	36,635	777,620
1978	850,127	77,070	474,030	73,230	192,076	39,324	855,731
1979	957,749	91,317	501,216	86,784	232,623	47,245	959,185
1980	1,069,481	103,682	528,018	109,020	281,351	54,670	1,076,741
1981	1,310,972	123,873	615,073	135,004	368,711	65,586	1,308,247
1982	1,596,244	146,628	717,936	175,109	472,646	79,579	1,591,898
1983	1,714,550	155,126	774,414	194,068	519,058	87,559	1,730,225
1984	1,811,575	153,150	807,921	198,582	551,620	102,669	1,813,942
1985	1,914,063	147,827	849,899	224,631	582,525	103,846	1,908,728
Stub 1986	1,989,142	141,270	893,025	242,618	620,337	102,764	2,000,014
School Year							
1986-87	2,040,339	150,320	893,280	243,853	652,043	105,392	2,044,888
1987-88	2,056,239	154,611	873,393	223,744	689,118	121,713	2,062,579
1988-89E	2,128,417	162,810	882,985	232,666	718,736	115,289	2,112,486
1989-90E	2,301,952	162,810	966,812	264,139	775,088	120,135	2,288,984

Notes: 1. Statistics exclude Department of National Defense; revenue and expenditure statistics exclude Lloydminster. The local SFPF contribution includes revenues from the City of Lloydminster. 2. SFPF: School Foundation Program Fund is funded by a local tax levy on non-residental property and from the general revenues of the province. This fund provides basic support for instruction, transportation and debt retirement. 3. The 1986 local contribu tion to the SFPF is matched with the 1986 stub year revenues. From then on the calendar year SFPF is match with the last 8 months of the school fiscal year (ie: 86-87 matched with 1987 local contribution to SFPF). 4. Revenues and Expenditures: Stub 1986 is a 12 month equivalent, consisting of 1.5 * the Jan. to Aug. 1986 A.F.S. of divisions and districts changing to the school fiscal year plus the calendar 1986 A.F.S. of the remaining divisions, districts and counties. 1986-87 consists of the 1986-87 A.F.S. of divisions and districts reporting on the school fiscalyear plus 1.5 * the Jan. to Aug. 1987 A.F.S. of divisons and districts changing to the school fiscal year plus calendar 1987 A.F.S. of counties. 1987-88 consists of 1987-88 A.F.S. of divisions and districts and the 1988 A.F.S. of counties.

Source: Alberta Education: *Finance and Support Services Branch; School Business Administration Branch .*

Appendix 11
Education Funding (%) by Source: 1974 to 1989-90

School Year	(1) Local SFPF Contibution	(2) Provincial SFPF Contribution	(3) Other Provincial Grants	(4) Supple-mentary Requisition	(5) Other Revenue	(1+2+3) Total Provincial Share	(4+5) Total Local Share
1974	13.02	62.16	5.84	15.06	3.91	81.03	18.97
1975	8.74	59.92	10.07	17.41	3.87	78.73	21.27
1976	8.38	59.96	8.46	19.00	4.20	76.80	23.20
1977	8.72	57.62	8.22	20.73	4.71	74.56	25.44
1978	9.01	55.39	8.56	22.45	4.60	72.96	27.04
1979	9.52	52.25	9.05	24.25	4.93	70.82	29.18
1980	9.63	49.04	10.13	26.13	5.08	68.79	31.21
1981	9.47	47.02	10.32	28.18	5.01	66.80	33.20
1982	9.21	45.10	11.00	29.69	5.00	65.31	34.69
1983	8.97	44.76	11.22	30.00	5.06	64.94	35.06
1984	8.44	44.54	10.95	30.41	5.66	63.93	36.07
1985	7.74	44.53	11.77	30.52	5.44	64.04	35.96
Stub 1986	7.06	44.65	12.13	31.02	5.14	63.85	36.15
School Year							
1986-87	7.35	43.68	11.93	31.89	5.15	62.96	37.04
1987-88	7.50	42.34	10.85	33.41	5.90	60.69	39.31
1988-89	7.71	41.80	11.01	34.02	5.46	60.52	39.48
1989-90	7.11	42.24	11.54	33.86	5.25	60.89	39.11

Notes: 1. Statistics exclude Department of National Defense; revenue and expenditure statistics exclude Lloydminster. The local SFPF Contribution includes revenue from the City of Lloydminster. 2. SFPF: School Foundation Program Fund is funded by a local tax levy on non-residental property and from the general revenues of the province. This fund provides basic support for instruction, transportation and debt retirement. 3. The 1986 local contribution to the SFPF is matched with the 1986 stub year revenues. From then on the calendar year SFPF is match with the last 8 months of the school fiscal year (ie: 86-87 matched with 1987 local contribution to SFPF). 4. Revenues and Expenditures: Stub 1986 is a 12 month equivalent, consisting of 1.5 * the Jan. to Aug. 1986 A.F.S. of divisions and districts changing to the school fiscal year plus the calendar 1986 A.F.S. of the remaining divisions, districts and counties. 1986-87 consists of the 1986-87 A.F.S. of divisions and districts reporting on the school fiscal year plus 1.5 * the Jan. to Aug. 1987 A.F.S. of divisons and districts changing to the school fiscal year plus calendar 1987 A.F.S. of counties. 1987-88 consists of 1987-88 A.F.S. of divisions and districts and the 1988 A.F.S. of counties.

Source: Alberta Education: *Finance and Support Services Branch; School Business Administration Branch*.

Appendix 12-1
Alberta Net Mill Rates, 1988

Range (Net Mill Rate)	Number
0-5	5
5-10	4
10-15	5
15-20	6
20-25	22
25-30	42
30-35	48
35-40	40
40-45	11
45-50	4

Source: Alberta Education: *Finance and Support Services Branch.*

Appendix 12-2
Adjusted Equalized Assessment Per Resident Pupil, 1988 Assessment Data

Adjusted Equalized Assessment (In Thousands)	Number
0-10	1
11-20	10
21-30	35
31-40	39
41-50	31
51-60	21
61-70	9
71-80	9
81-90	3
91-100	5
100+	25

Source: Alberta Education: *Finance and Support Services Branch.*

Appendix 13-1
Percentage Distribution of Population and Median Age, Alberta, 1956-2016

								PROJECTIONS (MEDIUM GROWTH)					
Age Group/Year	**1956**	**1961**	**1966**	**1971**	**1976**	**1981**	**1986**	**1991**	**1996**	**2001**	**2006**	**2011**	**2016**
0-4	13.3	13.5	11.9	9.3	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.2	6.9	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.7
5-19	27.0	29.1	31.9	32.2	29.6	25.4	22.8	22.4	22.7	21.9	19.9	18.1	17.4
20-34	22.8	21.2	19.7	22.1	26.0	31.3	30.0	26.0	22.3	21.1	21.9	22.6	21.9
35-44	13.2	13.0	12.6	11.9	11.2	11.6	14.0	16.7	18.2	17.1	14.4	13.1	13.4
45-54	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.1	9.1	10.1	12.3	14.8	16.3	15.3	13.0
55+	14.0	13.5	14.0	14.5	14.9	14.2	15.5	16.6	17.5	18.9	21.5	24.9	28.5
Actual Total (000's)	1123.1	1331.9	1463.2	1627.9	1838.0	2237.7	2365.8	2472.0	2614.4	2769.3	2932.3	3107.7	3275.9
Median Age	-	25.5	24.5	24.9	26.1	26.9	29.1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sources: Alberta Bureau of Statistics; Statistics Canada.

Appendix 13-2
Historical and Projected Fertility Rates, Birth and Death Rates, Alberta, 1956-2016

Year	Birth Rate Per 1,000	Total Fertility Rate	Death Rate Per1,000
1956	31.1	4.282	--
1961	29.2	4.267	6.7
1966	20.9	3.066	6.6
1971	18.8	2.434	6.5
1976	18.0	2.040	6.2
1981	17.8	1.936	5.8
1986	18.6	1.901	5.7
		PROJECTIONS (MEDIUM GROWTH)	
1991	15.6	1.849	5.7
1996	13.2	1.799	6.4
2001	12.1	1.750	6.2
2006	12.1	1.702	6.7
2011	12.0	1.655	6.2
2016	11.3	1.610	7.0

Appendix 13-3
Net Interprovincial and International Migration, Alberta, 1956-2016 (In Thousands)

Year	International	Interprovincial	Total
1956	3.3	2.0	5.3
1961	3.1	7.9	11.0
1966	1.6	-9.4	-7.8
1971	6.7	4.6	11.2
1976	10.8	27.9	38.8
1981	13.3	55.1	68.3
1986	2.8	-6.7	-3.9
	PROJECTIONS (MEDIUM GROWTH)		
1991	5.0	-2.5	2.5
1996	6.2	3.9	10.1
2001	6.9	8.2	15.1
2006	7.6	9.6	17.2
2011	7.3	10.8	18.1
2016	6.5	10.8	17.3

Appendix 13-4
Distribution (%) of Urban/Rural Population, Alberta, 1951-2001

Year	Urban	Rural
1951	48.0	52.0
1956	56.6	43.4
1961	63.3	36.7
1966	68.8	31.2
1971	73.5	26.5
1976	75.0	25.0
1981	77.2	22.8
1986	79.4	20.6
	PROJECTIONS	
1991	82.6	17.4
1996	84.7	15.3
2001	86.2	13.8

Sources: Alberta Bureau of Statistics.

Appendix 14
Percentage Change in Gross Domestic Product
(at Market Prices), Alberta and Canada, 1971 - 1987

	Alberta	Canada
1971	10.7	9.2
1972	14.3	11.7
1973	25.4	17.3
1974	40.8	19.4
1975	18.3	12.8
1976	15.2	15.4
1977	13.1	10.1
1978	16.4	10.9
1979	24.4	14.3
1980	20.9	12.2
1981	16.5	14.9
1982	6.3	5.2
1983	2.7	8.4
1984	6.5	9.6
1985	7.1	7.7
1986	-10.5	5.8
1987	4.5	8.5

Source: Alberta Bureau of Statistics.

Appendix 15
Number of Young Persons Charged by Age 12-17 and Gender,
Alberta, 1985-86 to 1988-89

	12-17	Total
1985-86		
Total	8,185	8,247
Male	6,499	6,549
Female	1,686	1,698
1986-87		
Total	8,749	8,857
Male	7,069	7,154
Female	1,680	1,703
1987-88		
Total	8,681	8,878
Male	7,122	7,295
Female	1,559	1,583
1988-89		
Total	9,345	9,612
Male	7,602	7,831
Female	1,743	1,781

Source: Canadian Center for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Appendix 16
Suicide Rates Per 100,000 Population: Males and Females Aged 10-14 and 15-19 Years, Alberta, 1960 to 1985

Year	10-14 Year Olds				15-19 Year Olds			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
1960	-	(0.6)	-	(0.1)	8.3	(5.3)	-	(1.2)
1961	3.0	(0.8)	-	-	6.0	(3.7)	2.0	(0.9)
1962	1.4	(1.0)	1.5	(0.2)	9.4	(5.1)	-	(1.4)
1963	1.4	(1.2)	-	(0.1)	5.4	(5.3)	1.8	(2.4)
1964	1.3	(1.2)	-	(0.1)	10.2	(5.3)	-	(1.7)
1965	1.3	(1.2)	1.3	(0.3)	9.7	(5.5)	-	(1.8)
1966	3.7	(1.7)	-	(0.1)	9.2	(6.0)	-	(1.3)
1967	2.4	(0.9)	-	(0.2)	11.7	(8.5)	1.5	(1.5)
1968	3.5	(1.2)	-	(0.3)	13.8	(7.8)	1.4	(1.3)
1969	3.4	(1.0)	2.4	(0.3)	23.7	(10.4)	1.4	(1.8)
1970	2.2	(1.2)	1.1	(0.3)	23.9	(10.1)	5.3	(3.8)
1971	2.1	(1.1)	-	(0.4)	24.4	(12.7)	3.8	(3.1)
1972	-	(1.4)	-	(0.5)	23.6	(14.2)	11.1	(4.3)
1973	2.1	(1.6)	-	(0.3)	23.8	(13.6)	9.6	(4.3)
1974	2.1	(1.1)	-	(0.3)	28.7	(18.0)	9.3	(3.2)
1975	3.1	(1.6)	-	(0.3)	28.8	(15.8)	5.6	(4.2)
1976	3.1	(1.5)	1.1	(0.4)	29.3	(16.8)	9.5	(4.3)
1977	5.3	(2.0)	1.1	(0.7)	42.7	(20.2)	8.4	(4.7)
1978	6.6	(2.2)	1.1	(0.5)	28.7	(19.4)	4.0	(4.4)
1979	1.1	(1.5)	1.2	(0.7)	30.0	(20.6)	8.8	(4.9)
1980	3.4	(1.5)	2.4	(0.6)	31.8	(19.4)	9.7	(3.8)
1981	4.3	(2.5)	1.1	(1.0)	32.8	(21.2)	3.8	(3.8)
1982	5.4	(2.4)	-	(0.4)	25.8	(21.5)	3.9	(3.2)
1983	2.2	(2.1)	1.2	(0.3)	33.3	(22.7)	5.1	(3.7)
1984	5.6	(2.4)	1.8	(0.4)	26.2	(21.0)	4.3	(3.2)
1985	2.3	(1.3)	-	(0.6)	22.9	(18.4)	5.5	(3.6)

Notes: 1. A single dash (-) in a cell of the Table indicates that there were no suicides for that age group in the specified year.
2. For national comparisons, Canadian suicide rates are those in brackets.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada. *Suicide in Canada: A Report of the National Task Force on in Canada*

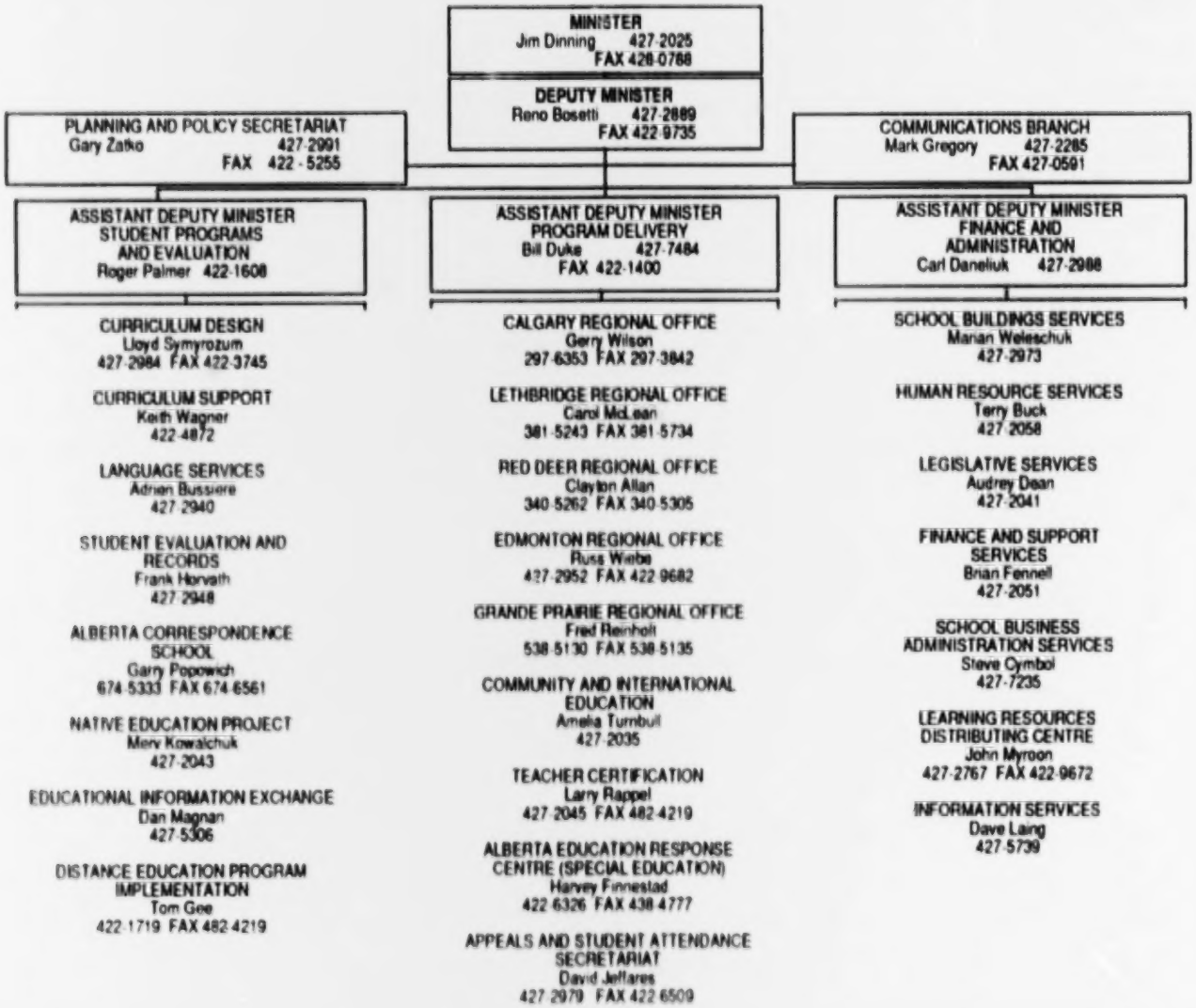
Appendix 17
Substance Use by Alberta Teens, 1981, 1985, and 1989

How many teenagers drink?	**1981**	**1985**	**1989**
% of Alberta teenagers having consumed more than three drinks in their lives with at least one consumed in the last six months.	50%	47%	48%
% of teen males who are drinkers.	-	51	49
% of teen females who are drinkers.	-	44	47
% of All Alberta 12-13 year olds who drink	30	21	25
% of All Alberta 14-15 year olds who drink	56	47	47
% of All Alberta 16-17 year olds who drink	79	74	73
What do teenagers perceive as consequences of their drinking?			
% reporting drinking related problems with parents and family.	31	26	-
% reporting drinking related problems with friends.	16	18	-
% reporting drinking related problems involving police.	12	5	-
What are teenagers' other attitudes about drinking?			
% reporting drinking related problems with parents and family.	-	36	-
% of teens who feel they are mature enough to drink.	-	35	-
% of teens who agree there is nothing wrong with moderate drinking.	-	50	-
% of teens who feel that drinking makes a person more mature.	-	20	-
% of teens who feel that drinking improves a party.	-	28	-
% of teens who disagree that drinking is the best way to have a good time.	-	95	-

How many teenagers use cigarettes and other drugs?	**1981**	**1985**	**1989**
	28%	21%	19%
% of teenagers who smoke cigarettes.	17	10	7
% of 12-13 year olds who smoke cigarettes.	28	18	20
% of 14-15 year olds who smoke cigarettes.	39	35	31
% of 16-17 year olds who smoke cigarettes.			
% of teens who have smoked marijuana within six	25	15	11
months prior to the survey.	27	16	13
% of marijuana smokers who are male.	23	14	11
% of marijuana smokers who are female.	9	5	4
% of 12-13 year olds who have used marijuana.	26	17	13
% of 14-15 year olds who have used marijuana.	39	24	18
% of 16-17 year olds who have used marijuana.	7	2	-
% of teenagers who *often* use marijuana.			
% of teens using hallucinogens in 6 months prior	6	4	4
to survey.			
% of teens using amphetamines in 6 months prior	4	4	2
to survey.			
% of teens using barbiturates in 6 months prior	1	1	2
to survey.	4	2	2
% of teens using cocaine in 6 months prior to	1	0	1
survey.			
% of teens using heroin in 6 months prior to survey.	12.2	12.7	
	Yrs.	Yrs.	
	-	60%	
When do teenagers start drinking?			
% of teens who had their first drink with parents.	-	31%	
% of teens who had their first drink with friends and no parents present.			

Source: Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission (AADAC), *Teenage Alcohol and Drug Use in Alberta: Summary Report 1989.*

ALBERTA EDUCATION ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Alberta Education: Regional Offices of Education
Basic Education Statistics, 1988-89

Zone 1: Northwest Alberta (Grande Prairie)

Active School Boards: **22**
Operating Schools: **134**
ECS Students: **2,055**
Grades 1-12 Students: **27,482**
FTE Certificated Classroom Teachers: **1473.57**
Pupil/Certificated Classroom Teacher Ratio: **19.34**

Zone 2: Northeast Alberta (Edmonton)

Active School Boards: **20**
Operating Schools: **111**
ECS Students: **2,523**
Grades 1-12 Students: **30,894**
FTE Certificated Classroom Teachers: **1607.93**
Pupil/Certificated Classroom Teacher Ratio: **19.99**

Zone 3: Edmonton Region (Edmonton)

Active School Boards: **37**
Operating Schools: **522**
ECS Students: **14,434**
Grades 1-12 Students: **162,835**
FTE Certificated Classroom Teachers: **8095.71**
Pupil/Certificated Classroom Teacher Ratio: **21.00**

Zone 4: Central Alberta (Red Deer)

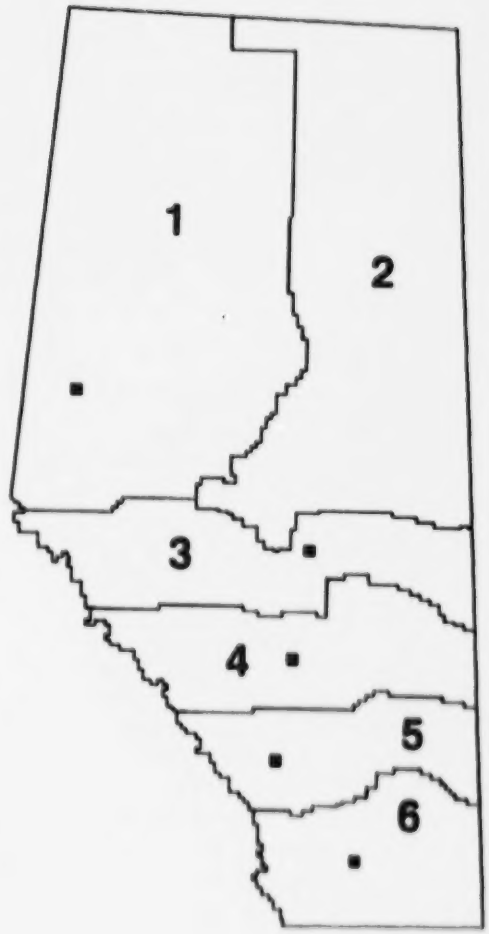
Active School Boards: **21**
Operating Schools: **147**
ECS Students: **1,388**
Grades 1-12 Students: **34,801**
FTE Certificated Classroom Teachers: **1756.01**
Pupil/Certificated Classroom Teacher Ratio: **20.21**

Zone 5: Calgary Region (Calgary)

Active School Boards: **17**
Operating Schools: **395**
ECS Students: **10,675**
Grades 1-12 Students: **133,470**
FTE Certificated Classroom Teachers: **6480.84**
Pupil/Certificated Classroom Teacher Ratio: **21.41**

Zone 6: Lethbridge Region (Lethbridge)

Active School Boards: **26**
Operating Schools: **215**
ECS Students: **2,698**
Grades 1-12 Students: **41,243**
FTE Certificated Classroom Teachers: **2182.00**
Pupil/Certificated Classroom Teacher Ratio: **19.51**



Provincial Totals

Active School Boards: **143**
Operating Schools: **1,524**
ECS Students: **33,773**
Grades 1-12 Students: **430,725**
FTE Certificated Classroom Teachers: **21605.90**
Pupil/Certificated Classroom Teacher Ratio: **20.7**

Evaluation Form

1. How did you receive the Alberta Education *Facts and Figures* and *Basic Statistics* ?

- ❑ Sent to me by Alberta Education
- ❑ Asked for it. Please indicate how you heard about it:

  _____
- ❑ Picked it up. Please indicate where: _____
- ❑ Other. Please specify: _____

2. The major purpose of the *Facts and Figures* booklet and the *Basic Statistics* brochure is to inform Albertans about education in Alberta. In your opinion, how informative did you find each document?

	Very Informative	Somewhat Informative	Not of Interest
Education in Alberta: Facts and Figures (booklet)	❑	❑	❑
Education in Alberta: Basic Statistics (brochure)	❑	❑	❑

3. (a) In general, is the information provided in *Facts and Figures* useful to you, your organization or school system?

❑ Yes ❑ No

3.(b) If Yes, please indicate how the information was actually used by you or your organization.

- ❑ Background information for planning and decision-making
- ❑ Helped respond to client requests for information
- ❑ Raised new issues for our organization
- ❑ Other. Please specify: _____

(c) If No, please indicate what information could be deleted:

_____

_____

_____

4. We would like to evaluate what information in the 1989 *Facts and Figures* you found most informative for your organization. How informative were the following? (Please check where appropriate.)

	Very Informative	Somewhat Informative	Not of Interest
Our Education System	❑	❑	❑
Demographic Indicators	❑	❑	❑
Family and Social Structure	❑	❑	❑
Alberta's Youth	❑	❑	❑
Economy and Workforce	❑	❑	❑
Early Childhood Services Enrollments	❑	❑	❑
Grades 1 to 12 Public & Separate School	❑	❑	❑
Grades 1 to 12 Private School Enrollments	❑	❑	❑
Special Education Enrollments	❑	❑	❑

Evaluation Form

	Very Informative	Somewhat Informative	Not of Interest
Alberta Correspondence School	❑	❑	❑
French Language Education	❑	❑	❑
Second Language Education	❑	❑	❑
School Personnel	❑	❑	❑
Teacher Age/Education/Experience/Salary	❑	❑	❑
Pupil/Teacher Ratio	❑	❑	❑
Provincial/Local Contribution to Funding	❑	❑	❑
School Board Expenditures	❑	❑	❑
School Board Expenditure per Student	❑	❑	❑
Number of Students Wrote Diploma	❑	❑	❑
1989 Grade 12 Diploma Examination	❑	❑	❑
Diploma Examination Results by Gender	❑	❑	❑
Number and Type of Diplomas Awarded	❑	❑	❑
Diplomas Awarded by School System	❑	❑	❑
Diplomas Awarded by Gender and Age	❑	❑	❑
Rutherford Scholarships	❑	❑	❑
Student Participation/Completion Rates	❑	❑	❑
Grades 3, 6, and 9 Achievement Test	❑	❑	❑
Major Activities of High School Grads	❑	❑	❑
Enrollment in Alberta Post-Secondary	❑	❑	❑
Public Satisfaction	❑	❑	❑
Student Satisfaction	❑	❑	❑

5. Please identify any additional information you think should be included in the 1990 edition of *Facts and Figures*.

_____

_____

6. Please indicate changes to the **content** or **format** that would improve future editions of *Facts and Figures* and *Basic Statistics*.

Content: _____

_____

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Format: _____

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Thank you.

Please send your completed evaluation to:

Rosanna Shih
Planning and Policy Secretariat
Alberta Education
11160 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta T5K 0L2